FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872. NUMBER 185.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, is in New York city.

Henry Wilson addressed an immense audience at Brazil, Clay county, Ind., yesterday, and left there for Crawfordsville in the afternoon, to speak at the latter place in the evening. The campaign in the State is getting lively. Thus far the principal show of activity has been on the Republican side.

General W. S. Heeler, of New York, spoke in Louisville last night to a German Grant and Wilson club at Turner Hall. A large and attentive audience was present.

A Greeley meeting was held in the Sixtieth New York District last Monday evening, which was addressed by General Kilpatrick.

Horace Greeley was at a clam bake yesterday afternoon, at Silver Springs, R. I. There was a *moderate* gathering of people to greet him, but no especial demonstrations were made.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Michigan District yesterday renominated O. D. Conger, of Port Huron, for Congress.

General J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, comes out for Greeley.

The Liberal Republican State Central Committee issued an address to the people of Massachusetts reviewing the political situation, and justifying the separation from the administration party and the support of Greeley.

It is rumored that General Hays telegraphed his declination of the nomination for Congress for the 2d Ohio district. There is evidently truth in the rumor, but the Republicans are determined to keep him on the track. General Hays was at Fremont, O., on Monday.

The Ohio District Conventions met on Tuesday and nominated candidates for Congress as follows: First district, for short term, Charles P. Taft; for long term, Benjamin Eggleston. Second district, Hon. R. B. Hays. The elector for the First district is General J. H. Bates, and for the Second district Wm. J. Davis.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, on Monday, Ben Wood presiding, a communication was read from the Tammany organization inviting participation in a grand ratification meeting of the Baltimore nominations. The prevailing sentiment was adverse to joining the proposed meeting as partisan in character; hence it was decided to have a ratification meeting, and that a conference on the subject be had with other organizations.

The Democratic Convention held at Clarksburg, W. Va., yesterday, nominated Col. Ben. Wilson for Congress from the first district. The delegates who were instructed to vote for John Davies, the present Congressman, refused to go into the convention. Wilson was nominated over J. H. Good on the first ballot.

The London *Saturday Review*, in an article on "The American Presidency," calls Sumner's "elaborate oration" in the Senate "timid twaddle," and says: "On an unenlightened foreigner the speech produces the impression of an enlarged copy of a school boy's theme—in pompous phrases, interspersed with real and imaginary examples from history."

Lewis Tilman, of Nashville, publishes a card giving the reasons which impel him to support Greeley. He says: "I regard the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party as complete an abandonment of Democratic opposition to Republican principles and measures growing out of the rebellion as if the party had nominated General Grant on the Philadelphia platform."

Less than four weeks ago the name of General Banks was signed to an address calling a National Convention of Veterans, from which we copy the following paragraph:

"We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the Government, during the past three and one-half years, has been administered by one of our comrades, who has shown wonderful civil capacity in aiding in the reduction of the debt, in conducting our foreign affairs with great skill, so that we are at peace and with the whole world, and in preserving peace in sections of our country where sentiments were entertained calculated to disturb the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion."

He now says:

"I am compelled to believe and to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not to the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former peace and prosperity, nor promote the interests of any class of its citizens."

Dr. Leiber, of the German-American, writes a letter in support of President Grant.

A dispatch from Thousand Islands says that the President, in an interview, stated that he considered the result in North Carolina a victory for the Republicans. He was not anxious for a second term, but consented to receive the nomination simply because he thought that was the best way of discovering whether a majority of his countrymen believed what was alleged against his administration and himself personally; and of the asperities of the election campaign, he added: It will give my political opponents and my personal enemies an opportunity and excuse to say all that can be said against me. All those who have treated me unfairly have now a chance to declare themselves." He did not personally covet the Presidency for the second term, but would respect the sentiments of his fellow citizens in his behalf.

Hon. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, whose letter denouncing Greeley will be remembered as the first leading Democratic protest against Baltimore, was an influential politician and is still a prominent citizen of Georgia. He is out in a second letter replying to criticisms upon his course, and giving reasons why he concluded to support Grant and vigorously oppose Greeley. In brief, his argument, and it is well put, is that Mr. Greeley has been for a lifetime a bitter partisan leader against the South and its policy, and especially very bitter and vindictive in word and act, while Grant has been only the modest and magnanimous citizen soldier, simply following the line of duty and moving steadily to its requirement. Mr. Clayton characterizes his conduct to the South as generous and charitable, and closes a remarkable letter with the following words:

"What a contrast! Treason full of humanity and the fruits of human kindness, and on the other a cruel wretch, belching forth feelings and sentiments that should have disgraced fiends in the inhumanity of their cruelty. Others, under the lash of party despotism, may feel constrained to their sections in support of Mr. Greeley. I cannot so see it. The very feelings of my heart revolt at the sacrifice; and no consideration can influence me to make it."

The Louisville *Ledger* does not like Horace's second letter of acceptance. It says: "Democrats had walked up like men and swallowed the Cincinnati pill—after it was sugar-coated with the original letter of construction. We had thought this enough. But not so. Now, just as we are once bled, faint, and helpless, from the nauseating effect of the dose, is seems the very refinement of cruelty to be thus drawn across the knee of the grim old man, and soundly spanked. But—anything to beat Grant."

Judge Woodward, of this State, is in Lexington, Ky., where he married some months ago. He made a Greeley speech there the other day in which he held that Greeley was once like Saul, a persecutor of the Saints, but being regenerated and redeemed, he was now a second Paul, preaching the gospel to the true in the faith.

The conferees of the nineteenth Congressional district of this State met at Ridgway on the 31st of July and nominated Hon. Carlton B. Curtis, of Ridgway, by acclamation. Col. Curtis is a popular man and will carry the district by at least 2,500 majority. We understand he and Hon. G. W. Scofield will stump the entire oil region and western part of the State for Grant and the State ticket.

Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, denies the recent publication that he opposes Greeley, and promises a letter full of Chappaqua talk.

The largest political gathering ever held in Scranton took place on Saturday night, to form a Grant and Wilson club. Richard S. Ferry, the great labor reform champion, presided. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Capt. Laclar, of the *Republican*; Rev. Abel Barker, an anti-Greeley Democrat; Capt. Fitzgerald, a representative Irishman; Alfred Hand and others Over 1,200 names were enrolled, and Gen. Phinney was elected President, with twelve Vice Presidents, one from each ward. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

A New York letter says: Large quantities of money have changed hands on the result in North Carolina. Private information this afternoon is to the effect that John Morrissey, who is at Saratoga, although a Greeley man, was so confident that the State would go Republican, that he made a large number of bets at the odds of $100 to $25 against his own party. One gentleman in this city had $5,000 even staked on the result, and yesterday refused an offer of half that amount to release him from the bet. The bets are not yet decided.

And now comes Rev. J. B. Cleveland, of Bloomfield, Conn., who sends a letter to the Meridian *Republican*, saying that, although he has loved Gratz Brown for twenty-five years, he can't help admitting that the distinguished Missourian was under the influence of "some intoxicating drink or drug" during that fatal night at New Haven.

The Hon. W. W. Ketcham and Gen. Harry White, who were Gen. Hartranft's principal competitors for the Gubernatorial nomination, will both positively be present and speak at the Ratification Meeting in New Brighton on the 13th inst.

"BEAUTIFUL PITTSBURGH."

A Correspondent's View.

AN INTELLIGENT "CHIEL AMANG" US "TAKIN' NOTES."

What He Printed—The Smoke, the Enterprise, the Wealth, the Picturesque Surroundings of Pittsburgh—Something of Our Manufactures, Our People, Our Politics, Our Religion—Interspersed with Spicy Comments on Our Society and Social Life in General.

A lively and observant correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, the leading paper in New England, and one of the best in the land, has been among us, and favors his readers with a racy description of people and business in Pittsburgh, which is so near the truth, and withal such a pen picture of ourselves, that we have transferred it to our columns. It is not often Pittsburgh is dealt so justly with by correspondents, nor a correspondent's views expressed with such grace and force.

Our visitor begins by saying:

"THE BLACK TOWN."

"Like the rest of the black race, Pittsburgh is slowly swimming her way to justice and recognition. She is the subject of some agitation on the part of other cities, and though she has not altogether made them accept and believe in her yet, there is a very considerable turning up of noses at her, and that is a very decided step forward.

No city in the country has been the subject of more curiosity, more good natured and ill natured abuse, nor more varied and illimitable ignorance. Only Chicago has been more joked about, or has had more manifold unveracity expended on her. See Pittsburgh and die,' is the expression of many who have no intention of seeing the Iron City if they can help it. It means that Pittsburgh experiences are enough to kill one. Even the census taker is unjust to the black town, and distributes through numerous corporations many thousands of her rightful population. The last census credits Pittsburgh with 86,000 souls. Since it was taken, the consolidation of some of the neighboring boroughs with the city has increased the recognized population to 120,000; and when Allegheny City, which lies north of the Allegheny river, and is really a part of Pittsburgh, has been formally annexed, the figures will reach 175,000; what they should, by right, be now.

THE CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Pittsburgh herself is greatly responsible for the long delay of recognition. She sat down here with her smoky veil drawn close about her, and had little to say for herself. The customers who bought from her thought of this great, rich, toiling, powerful city only as a big factory, so there was very little fuss made about it. Its existence and its locality were known. It was known that quantities of iron were worked up here; that glass was manufactured here, and was about the only pure thing to be seen; that a great deal of coal was mined hereabouts, either under the pavements or somewhere else, and that large smoke prevailed to an extent unknown elsewhere save in still more undesirable localities. All this was known, but the knowledge was mixed with a vague notion that all the men worked in the rolling mills; that all the women carried moist sponges in their pockets to wash each other's faces when they met; and that all the children had to be assorted and claimed at a general municipal washing place, and that the nights had to be kept burning night and day.

That this was a great city,

PULL OF WEALTH,

crowded with a population of quite as good an average as other cities, possessing the best social refinements, offering encouragements to excellence in every art, and embracing an unusually large proportion of beautiful women, had cultivated men; these facts were but dimly known and rarely thought upon. Even in the city itself, the facts were not all made the most of. Perhaps it is better that a city, as well as an individual, should tell a little less than a good deal more than the whole truth about itself; but it is best that cities as well as individuals should know the whole truth and have judgment to strike the pace that will win. Pittsburgh is now having her pace tested unfavorably. She is stepping out vigorously, and the others on the course are watching and studying her movements. Perhaps, in the turn of events they will find the start none a thoroughbred.

No city has more

PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS.

than this. Whether you travel by rail or by by river, you cannot approach or leave it by an unpleasant route. The most delightfully varied and picturesque scenery is on every hand, and the dwellers have it at their very doors. The city stands on the wedge of land between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, as they come to form the Ohio. It crowns as many hills as Rome. River and mountain scenery surround it on all sides, and the former is invariably reverses the impression of an impending thunder storm. The impression is not at all lessoned by the continuous rumble and roar and explosiveness of the work going on all around. The smoke is always thick and heavy, a predominating element of the city's atmosphere. It is the element to which the people have to get acclimated, as they do the fever and ague in the watery west. The sky is accomplished here much the same as there. They get used to it, but never quite like it. Old Pittsburghers have a kind of preverse pride in their smoke, and delight to put it in the faces of their visitors.

There comes frequently a day, dark, heavy, abominable, such a day as would have been unpleasant even in the Garden of Eden. Then the gloomy glory of Pittsburgh is at its height—or depth. The smoke settles in a heavier cloud than usual, into the very mud. It condenses into floating, falling flakes of soot which defile everything, like the touch of pitch, and are incorporated with the mud itself, making of it an oily varnish, more horrible even than mud used to be. On such a day gas must be kept burning in the offices and counting rooms until nearly noon; streets are dismal, and in the uninformed mind there is a constant impulse to hoist an umbrella. It is on a day of this kind, by some strange fatality, that visitors whom one is anxious to have form a good opinion of the place generally arrive. They receive impressions easy to imagine, and sometimes difficult to wash off. If they have courage to stay awhile, they find that pleasant days, days even that are bright after a fashion, are not wholly unknown here, but it takes many of them to make forgetfulness of the first horrible day possable. All this smoke least best an unquestionable ordinance of saving grace for housewives. When they have learned to keep their tempers under its discipline, they are tolerably safe.

THE "FIRE" OF PITTSBURGH.

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.' The literal truth of the proverb is impressed upon the most unobservant visitor here. One would suppose, after roughly estimating the number of fires in the city and vicinity, witnessing their extent and gaining some idea of their aggregate intensity, that the thermometer would never fall below summer heat. The earth's crust seems to be very thin here, and the central fires breaking through in every direction. Everywhere are flames, glows, whitens and dazzles. Reports from numerous furnaces, where, in open furnace mouths, it waves over many long lines of coke ovens, it roils about in glowing balls, it falls in white cascades, it runs hither and thither in strange, gradually darkening outlines. It lengthens and grows sold in bars and rods, and takes beautiful shapes in globes, and tubes, and a thousand forms that are crystal when they cease to be fire. Fire here is the animating soul of all the industry, always alert, and always beneficently at work. It is a grand alchemy that melts black poverty and runs it into ingots of solid wealth. It steals a tropical heat which quickens dirty barrenness to the growing of golden harvests.

The multiplied fire burns in rolling mills, nail factories, foundries, machine shops, glass factories, copper works, coke manufactories, and also countless minor establishments. You can hear the pulse of this hot life beating wherever you go and feel the quickening of its breath in the air. Along the three rivers, away out on every railroad line, on the streets of the city, on the roads of the suburbs, on hills and in hollows, the clangor and flame and smoke of these grim industries make themselves manifest. Figures would give but a small idea of the magnitude of enterprise carried forward here. The vast multitude, the endless variety, and the great

EXTENT OF THE MANUFACTORIES

in and around the city are a source of bewilderment, even to those who are familiar with the place. To convey in figures an adequate idea of the immense productiveness of these establishments would be simply impossible. The amount of iron turned out in infinite variety of shapes into the market, not only of the country, but of the world, seems enough to almost supply the wants of the generation, and to exhaust the raw material furnished by half the discovered mines. It is the leading feature of Pittsburgh's industry, and is prominent enough to give the place its nickname. As to glass there is as much made here as in all the rest of the United States. Coal, too is a tremendous interest. It runs from its black veins directly into this great heart, and is thrown thence all through the West and South. Coke, also, the expressed juice of the Allegheny coal beds, has this for its great distributing depot. Other places want petroleum, and Pittsburgh sends it to them. The handling of the oil which passes through here would, of itself, be business for a tolerable city; and the oil refineries take rank as a leading feature of Pittsburgh industries.

WHICH IS HISTORICAL.

This is an old town. It dates back to 1783, and many a vital event which made the country ring in the days gone by is a part of its early history. George Washington might almost be called its founder; for it was for the possession of the ground where Pittsburgh stands, the key of the Mississippi Valley, that the first fight of the old French war was fought, in 1754, under the young commander. The little building, Fort Pitt, which the French refused to take from his invitation, stood, until very recently, at "the Point," where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers unite. Fort Duquesne, a little, quaint, brick building, was built in 1755, and stands at the Point, in the rear of another little building, on an obscure alley. A small candy shop now occupies the fortress for which nations fought. Not far away stands the block-house which was ever erected in what is now Pittsburgh. It was Col. Bouquet's house, and was built in 1764. Pittsburgh is of French origin, though no one would ever guess it from the tone of the people during the Franco-Prussian war. As early as 1749 it was a military and trading post. In 1873 it was erected into the borough of Pittsburgh, and in 1817 it was made a city. The first Mayor of the city, Hon. James Thompson, still lives within its limits.

The pre-eminent characteristic of the Pittsburgh people is their abiding

DISPOSITION TO WORK.

Industry is the normal condition of life here, and there is less elegant leisure than in any city in the country. You shall go into the suburbs for miles in any direction, and visit the handsomest and most elaborate homes, and shall find that the proprietors of these homes are not "retired" men, living on the interest of their money, and not even men whose sole business it is to watch over their investments. Nearly all but men actually engaged in business in the city or vicinity, giving every day their personal attention and effort to their business. The "working classes" include almost all, from the richest to the poorest. They include even the highest of which type of creature there is a pestilent multitude. The fellows unite, in the oddest way, the professions of industry and idleness, and stands on the wedge of land between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, as they come to form the Ohio. It crowns as many hills as Rome. River and mountain scenery surround it on all sides, and the former is invariably reverses the impression of an impending thunder storm. The impression is not at all lessoned by the continuous rumble and roar and explosiveness of the work going on all around. The smoke is always thick and heavy, a predominating element of the city's atmosphere. It is the element to which the people have to get acclimated, as they do the fever and ague in the watery west. The sky is accomplished here much the same as there. They get used to it, but never quite like it. Old Pittsburghers have a kind of preverse pride in their smoke, and delight to put it in the faces of their visitors.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL VIEW.

The buildings lining the streets are of two classes; one class is very shabby and the other is very elegant. The first is the class of the old period, the second the class of the new, for the most part, no more than six years. The awakened spirit of the place began to stir that length of time ago, and now, everywhere, transition is the manifest state of affairs. Improvement has put its moulding hand on everything. The new streets are laid out with a liberality that would have frightened the old city fathers. The new buildings are what would have doomed the architects to a lunatic asylum a few years ago, and too full of extravagant notions to be at large, and the whole range of enterprise shows a loosening of old joints and the growth resulting from vigorous, generous blood in the sturdy body. Like other new converts, Pittsburgh is a trifle over-zealous in some directions. Side plans great parks, stupendous water works, magnificent avenues, and costly public buildings, with a lavishness that might be beneficially salted with a few grains of prudence. But the vigorous play of the roused athlete is not likely to interfere with the well-ordered, sober work which Pittsburgh long ago accepted as its mission, and which is its chief characteristic.

In the new buildings more than anything else, perhaps, is the new life of the city manifested. Nearly every new structure is a handsome one, built in accordance with the best spirit of the time. Brown stone, granite, Massillon stone and iron are the prominent materials. It would be difficult to find a town where finer buildings than here. Many of the recent notable structures are banks, but the latest accession is the remarkably fine Municipal Hall, built of stone. In the way of residence, the suburbs of no city show a greater number of elegant dwellings, or of dwellings more delightfully located.

"EVER ABIDING SMOKE."

The peculiarity of Pittsburgh which first impresses a stranger, is the all prevailing, ever abiding smoke. It impresses him materially. It meets him on his way to town and stays with him unrelentingly. Coming from the clear sunshine of the open country into the dense murk of this atmosphere, the stranger instantly perceives the impression of an impending thunder storm. The impression is not at all lessoned by the continuous rumble and roar and explosiveness of the work going on all around. The smoke is always thick and heavy, a predominating element of the city's atmosphere. It is the element to which the people have to get acclimated, as they do the fever and ague in the watery west. The sky is accomplished here much the same as there. They get used to it, but never quite like it. Old Pittsburghers have a kind of preverse pride in their smoke, and delight to put it in the faces of their visitors.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

Proceedings of the Geneva Arbitration.

Probabilities of the Verdict Being Against England—American Fleet to Winter in the North Sea—The Cuban Insurrection—Election Riots in Canada—Six Vessels Capsized and their Crews Lost.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A special dispatch from Geneva says that as the Arbitration progresses the probabilities increase that the verdict will be against England, and that it will be in the form of a declaration of her general responsibility for the acts of Confederate cruisers, and an award of a gross amount of demands, thus obviating a resort to a board of assessors. The American counsel apparently endeavor to secure this instead of a detailed award. The judgment of the court on each particular ship is therefore of less consequence than it otherwise would have been, but there is reason to believe that the case of the Georgia is the weakest and has been practically abandoned. The case of the Shenandoah, however, is pressed closely. Indemnity for the losses to the whaling fleet is especially urged. The discussion proceeds faster than was generally expected. The English counsel give particular emphasis to the argument that the Tribunal, under the Treaty of Washington, has no right to examine into the conduct of England in her execution of municipal law. They maintain that no nation is responsible to another for its international administration.

DINNER TO THE ARBITRATORS.

GENEVA, August 6.—The Arbitrators and senior counsel of both sides were dined yesterday by Sir Roundell Palmer.

GENEVA, August 6.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and at three adjourned until to-morrow. Nothing in regard to to-day's proceedings has transpired.

GENEVA, August 6.—*Evening.* The Board of Arbitrators adjourned until Thursday, not to-morrow, as stated in the last dispatch from this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, August 6.—The American fleet will proceed from Cowes to Gravesend, and from Gravesend to the North Sea, where it will remain during the winter, and return to the English Channel in the spring.

CREWS OF SIX FISHING VESSELS LOST.

LONDON, August 6.—During a severe storm yesterday six fishing vessels belonging to Berwick were capsized, and all on board were lost.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Several railway casualties having occurred recently, by which upwards of fifty lives were lost, Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disasters, and inquire into the general management of railroads, with relation to the safety of travellers.

THE AMERICANS IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Schenck, American Minister, General Sherman and Mr. Stanley occupied seats in the visitors' gallery last night during the session of the House of Commons.

FIRE.

Melkshott Court, the residence of Lady Ashburton, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

PREMATURE REPORT.

The report that Lord Hatherly has resigned the High Chancellorship is premature.

NAPOLEON AT THE SEA SIDE.

LONDON, August 6.—The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Bagnor, a sea side resort in Sussex.

CANADA.

ELECTION RIOT.

TORONTO, August 6.—At noon yesterday the polling between the two candidates in Quebec Centre was equal, and rioting was commenced by attacks on the committee rooms and polling places.

Later in the afternoon a terrible fight took place in St. Johns Ward, and resulted in the death of David Gandle, a young man, a tall basket, who was shot through the head, by a young man named Gandrean. Three others were wounded by pistol shots, but are not considered fatally injured. No further disturbances were reported during last night or this morning.

WEST INDIES.

PERSONAL.

NASSAU, July 30, *via* Havanna, August 5.—Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at this port, sailed for New York on the 5th of August.

CUBAN PRIVATEER.

A supposed Cuban privateer called Birdrack stopped at Long Cay and went for water, and when she sailed left two of her crew behind, who were brought to Nassau.

SPAIN.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, August 6.—The *Imparcial* news paper, in speaking of the Cuban insurrection, says: "13,600 rebels have been killed and 70,000 have submitted to Spanish authority; 10,000 horses, 5,000 arms and 5,000 swords have been captured."

INFERNAL MACHINES.

More Revelations from the Rebel Archives.

TORPEDOES TO BE USED IN NAVY YARDS, HOTELS AND WARE-HOUSES AT THE NORTH.

A Washington special of Monday night says the third of the series of revelations derived from the rebel archives will be given to the public within a few days. They say that the horrible plans to burn cities, infect clothing and cotton, and perform other atrocities in the North, were not confined to Jacob Thompson. During the last year of the war, if the archives are to be trusted, a great number of chemical tests were made on torpedoes. One invention promised very well—that of prepared furniture, to be used in navy yards, warehouses, hotels, and other places on land. These were to be thrown about on the floor, and upon being stepped upon would explode with great havoc. Another preparation was in the shape of a liquid or fine powder, and was only serviceable as a destroying agency upon being violently shaken, when it would explode and kill everybody within reach and set fire to the surrounding combustible objects.

A secret session of the Confederate Congress was held for the purpose of considering the claims of a noted chemist, now, it is said, editing a rampant Greeley paper in the South, who had invented, or discovered, as he said, the most fearful life destroying agency that was ever known. A committee of Congress was appointed to confer with the chemist and test his discovery. He exhibited to the committee a small phial containing a colorless liquid, which, he claimed, possessed one of the most wonderful properties ever known; and, he said, that sitting in the gallery of the House of Representatives in this city, he could cast the phial into the centre of the hall and kill every man on the floor in two minutes. The committee were incredulous, but when the chemist offered to leave the room and make a bet that if the phial should drop on the floor it would kill every one of them, they seemed satisfied and respectfully declined to make any such test. The chemist then, as the report goes, placed upon the mantle a handkerchief previously prepared, and the party left the room. At the moment promised the handkerchief was destroyed by spontaneously burning. As a still farther test, a number of cats were placed in an apartment and the phial of liquid upset. All the cats were instantly killed. The committee finally reported that the tests had been satisfactory, and they were in favor of treating with the chemist. Upon that a bureau was formed, and the chemist created a lieutenant general and placed at the head of it; but the collapse of the war prevented the use of this engine of destruction in the Northern cities.

SARATOGA.

Barnard Impeachment Trial.

SATURDAY, July 6.—Judge Barnard, at the opening of the Court of Impeachment, stated that he had not resigned, and did not intend to resign, but should abide by the result of his trial, whatever that result might be.

Clark Bell, a lawyer, detailed the litigations of the Union Pacific Railway.

Andy Garvey, the ring plasterer, testified to doing work in Barnard's house, and that he applied to other judges for work, but did not obtain it.

The counsel endeavored to question Garvey as to his connection with the ring frauds, of which Garvey had incidentally stated he was innocent, but the court ruled it out.

Judge Barnard was put on the stand. He testified that he considered as a Supreme Court Judge, he had a right at any time and any where in the State to issue an order, and had always done so. Witness said he paid for the chairs which came from the manufactory in this city, and the time he ordered them of Fisk. He had not paid Garvey for plastering his house, because no bill had been presented.

Witness stated the circumstance of ordering the chairs; he saw them at the Erie office; liked them; asked Fisk to get some for him and paid for them; said he had never paid Garvey for plastering his house, because the latter had not presented any bill. Witness denied having used the vulgar language attributed to him; he had never had any corrupt understanding with any parties to any suit before him.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alleged Cruelty in a Lunatic Asylum.

Movements of the President—Extensive Boulevard—Health of Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1872.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant leaves the Thousand Islands to-morrow morning for Long Branch, by way of Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain. A public reception will be given him at Ogdensburg.

ALLEGED CRUELTY IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A banker named J. P. Van Vleck, who has been incarcerated in the Bloomingdale lunatic asylum over a year, but who nevertheless asserts himself to have been sane all the while, has commenced legal proceedings, which he states will expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel have obtained writs of *habeas corpus* for the release of two ladies who have also been incarcerated there on certificates said to be bogus, and who are alleged to be perfectly sane. George R. Irwin, late keeper at the asylum, prints an affidavit stating many cruelties, resulting in death, by parties connected with the asylum; that the food is poor, that the inmates receive foul treatment, and that vile practices generally prevail there.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S HEALTH.

The *Tribune* will state to-morrow on authority that the lately published reports that Chief Justice Chase is in a very critical condition, that he is suffering from a complication of acute disorders, and is fast sinking into intellectual softening of the brain, are alike unwarranted and wanton. The Chief Justice has been suffering since his arrival at Narragansett Pier with a slight attack of malarial fever, which he probably took with him from Washington, but his brain is as unclouded as ever.

BODY FOUND.

The body of Rev. Henry Halleck, of Brooklyn, was found to-day at Ceunties' slip. He left home four months ago, after cashing a draft from India of 500 pounds. Only Twenty-eight dollars were found on his person. It is suspected he was robbed and thrown into the water.

EXTENSIVE BOULEVARD.

The city authorities have decided to continue the boulevard from Seventy-second to Seventy-ninth street away into Westchester county, which is a measure of great importance to the development of the upper part of the island.

THE ERIE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It is authoritatively stated that General Diven has no intention of Withdrawing from the Erie Vice Presidency.

DEATH OF A VETERAN TURFITE.

Hicks Post, a veteran turfite, died at Graves-end to-day.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

LONG BRANCH, August 6.—At the second day's race there was a full attendance. The track was in excellent condition.

The first race, for the Thespian stakes, valued at $500, added to the sweepstakes, $50 each, three quarters of a mile; entries: Medora, Tom Bowling, Kitty Clark, colt Dolorsa, and Asteroid. The colt Tom Bowling won by several lengths; time, 1:18¾.

The second was a running race, purse $500, for all ages; a mile and a half; entries: Cynthian, Sanford, Henrietta, Albuera, King Henry, Impecunious, and Gerald. The race won by Albuera; time 2:43¼.

The third was for the Long Branch stakes, value $800, added to the sweepstakes, $50 each; two miles; entries: Winesap, Midday, Preakness, and Alcroy; won by Midday. Preakness second. The race was so close that it was thought to be a dead heat; time 3:45½.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—The seventh annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association convened to-day under favorable auspices. About seven thousand persons were present.

First race, free for all, mile heats, horses entered, but five started. Katy Golddust was the winner. The following is a summary:

No 1.—Purse $1,000, for four year olds and under; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second and $100 to the third. L. L. Dorsey's g. f. Katy Golddust, 1, 2, 1, 1; S. S. Carpenter's blk. s. Rowes Tommy, 2, 1, 2, 2; George Lindenberger's ch. m. Emerson, 4, 3, 3, 3; Rufus P. White's ch. br. g. Rufus, 3, 4, dist.; J. Layton's br. c. Tornado, dist. Time, 2:38, 2:38¼, 2:32¾, and 2:34.

Second race; eleven entries; ten started; won by Sleepy John in three straight heats. Summary No. 2—Purse of $10,000 for horses that never trotted better than 2:27; $5,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third, and $1,000 to the fourth. Sleepy John, f. h., 1, 1, Flora Belle, 4, 2, 4; Grand Duchess, 3, 4, 6; Red Cloud, 5, 3, 5; Dauntless, 8, 5, 2; George, 2, 9, 7; James H. Burke, 7, 10, 3; Dennis, 9, 6, 8; North Star Mambrino, 10, 7, 9; Lula, 6, 8, dist. Time, 2:25, 2:25 and 2:25¾.

Third race; purse $4,000; not finished, the third heat being declared off. Crown Prince came in first, Camors second and Grace third; time 2:26¾, 2:26¾, 2:26¾ and 2:28. The race will be finished to-morrow.

Fourth race, for the Schell cup, mile heats, three in five entries; Susan Ann and Brennus; Susan Ann won in three straight heats; time, 1:51, 1:53, and 1:56¼.

CASUALTIES.

Thirty Thousand Dollar Fire.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Joseph M. Storey's extensive saw mills, huge piles of lumber, and three dwellings adjoining, all situated on the corner of Vance and Front streets, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was thirty thousand dollars.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—A special to the *Journal* this morning, says that two brothers named Peter and Matthew George were smothered to death in Newcomb's mines, at Newburg, by choke damp. Matthew was smothered in attempting to save his brother, and two other persons in attempting to save them came near losing their lives.

SUDDEN DEATH.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 6.—Henry Nychans, an old citizen of Ft. Wendel, Posey county, about seventeen miles from this city, fell from his chair at his niece's residence to-day, and died almost instantly.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

HARRISBURG, August 6.—A terrible tornado occurred here last night. Many buildings were injured and hundreds of trees were blown down.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Wm. Kennedy, an inmate of the National Asylum, who was run over by the cars on the 5th inst., died last night.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—A freight and stock train collided two miles west of Hermann, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad to-day. Dan Allison, one of the engineers, was badly scalded, and a large number of cattle killed or injured.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Reply to an Invitation to Visit Chattanooga.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1872.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO AN INVITATION TO VISIT CHATTANOOGA.

President Grant addressed the following letter to Samuel Baird, William Crutchfield, W. P. Rathburn, and J. J. Bryan, a Committee on behalf of the city of Chattanooga:

Utica, July 31.—Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of resolutions from the Board, Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Trade of Chattanooga, extending to myself and Cabinet an invitation to spend a portion of the summer vacation in their city and at Lookout Mountain. I am not prepared at present to accept it, either on my part or on the part of the Cabinet: but I will, in a very few days, lay the invitation before the gentlemen embraced in it, and will then give his Honor, the Mayor, a definite answer. It would afford me very great pleasure to visit the people and city of Chattanooga.

I return my sincere thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Board of Trade for the invitation which they have given me to do so.

U. S. GRANT.

To U. S. Chamberlain and others, Board of Trade, Chattanooga.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Continued rain with south-westerly winds on the upper lakes to-night, extending eastward over the lower lakes on Wednesday, with clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds in the north-west and upper Mississippi valley, and south

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 46½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

The official returns only, will determine the result in North Carolina. The great Liberal victory has dwindled to very meagre proportions, if not altogether wiped out. The burthen of the telegrams yesterday was that the Republican candidate for Governor had been elected by a small majority, with four Republicans and four Democrats to Congress. The Legislature is Democratic by a gerrymandering process. There has been a great deal of gambling on the result at the east, and this may account for conflicting reports. Some of them have undoubtedly been sent to catch wagers.

Great Britain has a magnificent empire in her far eastern colonies. In 1870 the four colonies of Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales and New Zealand, shipped nearly $53,000,000 in gold, and all the colonies, during the same year, shipped over $50,000,000 worth of wool. They have over 70,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 horned cattle, and 500,000 horses; and nearly 3,500,000 acres of land in cultivation, of which 1,500,000 are in wheat. The debts of all the colonies exceed $200,000,000. The exports were $154,180,000 against $146,425,000 imports. Victoria, with Melbourne for its capital, is the leading colony, containing a total population of 724,735. The population of all the colonies is 1,884,108—equal to that of the State of Indiana, and three times as great as that of California.

The British government, it has been officially stated in Parliament, will commence prosecutions against the Roman Catholic priests reported by Judge Keogh as having been guilty of undue influence and intimidation in the Galway election for a member of the House of Commons. Among the clericals to be prosecuted are the Bishop of Clonfert, and nineteen out of twenty-two priests so severely denounced by Judge Keogh. In the cases of the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway, the government did not think the evidence sufficient. This proceeding will probably intensify the bitter feeling created in Ireland by Judge Keogh's severe censure from the bench. But the government will be sustained by the better class of Catholics, who are decidedly averse to priests assuming political management. This clerical interference is one of the curses of Ireland, and operates to the prejudice of judicious and liberal reforms.

New York city is pursued by a new pestilential horror, which the doctors call mucidines. A stranger on entering the metropolis during the summer months will notice a peculiar odor, which is not familiar to him. It hangs about the streets, and taints the atmosphere of the stores and houses. This subtle, septic stink was a mystery to the New Yorkers themselves, until one Dr. Birdsdahl came out with a pamphlet, explaining the matter on scientific principles. He shows that the disagreeable affluvium comes from the petrefying paste which bill-posters industriously smear over all the bill-boards, dead walls, curb-stones, and awning-posts of the city. About 120,000 square yards are covered with this putrescent matter every day, and medical experts have succeeded in tracing the prevalence of cerebro spinal meningitis and other scourges, directly to the influence of these floating germs, which they call mucedines. The doctors killed several dogs and cats with the stuff by way of experiment, and are fully convinced that these germs are present in fearful activity in the annual epidemic which sweeps off so many children in the metropolis.

The main body of active and prominent recruits to the Greeleyites, from the Republican party, have been furnished by two classes; those that have been dismissed from office and those that failed to get office for themselves or friends. This is "what is the matter" with Greeley himself. Fenton and Trumbull are afflicted the same way, and many others of less prominence. These recruits have been active in charging the Administration with increasing the number of offices, so as to give places to the servants of the party. As usual, they fail to furnish proof, but content themselves with loudly asserting the charge. Nearly every department of the Government shows a large reduction of force under General Grant. Only in those branches where the growing business of the country demands an increase of force has any taken place. The War Department, the Navy Department, the Treasury, have all been largely reduced in clerical force. To show the reduction that has taken place in the internal revenue service alone we append the following:

	March 1, '69.	Dec. 1, '71.
Assessors	340	232
Collectors	240	232
Supervisors	55	25
Detectives	24	22
Assistant Assessors	2,746	1,291
Gaugers	742	987
Storekeepers	1,116	781
Surveyors	160	Jan. 1, '72, 93
Tobacco Inspectors	759	131
Total	6,052	3,804

Everybody conversant with the management of the machinery of politics knows that there are no more efficient emissaries for such a purpose than these numerous, active and locally influential men in the employ of the Government. Yet here we see a President—charged, it must be remembered, with a determination to perpetuate himself by means of the office-holders—deliberately cutting off the heads of 2,248 in one bureau alone. This one fact is of more value to thinking citizens, in enabling them to form a good judgment, than a dozen political speeches.

GREELEY'S POLICY IF ELECTED.

Mr. Greeley, if chosen President, will be compelled to rely solely on the Democracy of the House of Representatives for congressional support of his administration. Under the most adverse circumstances a Republican majority in the Senate will remain a fixed fact for the next four years. We assume that the House elected this fall will be of the same politics as the successful candidate for President—Greeleyite, if the philosopher is successful, and Republican if General Grant succeeds. Although in some instances Liberals have been nominated in close Republican districts, yet four-fifths of the nominations for Congress, so far made by the opposition, are old-line Democrats—either the identical men who opposed the war and reconstruction at every step, or their legitimate successors in Congress. The election of Greeley certainly implies that the control of the House of Representatives will pass to this body of reactionary and dangerous politicians. They will be masters of the situation and masters of Greeley. The Republican members will not affiliate with his administration, and the necessary Congressional backing must come from the old Bourbons. No one supposes for an instant it will be a free gift. The price will be demanded and must be paid, or the President will find himself without a party in Congress of a dozen members. In fact, he will be in a worse position than John Tyler was when that accidental executive deserted the Whig party. It is apparent that in this condition of affairs Greeley will succumb. Not possessed of any great amount of political courage, or persistency in any line of action, he will be unequal to the task of building up a new party, and must inevitably fall under the control of his Democratic supporters, who outnumber his Liberal Republican adherents in the proportion of a hundred to one.

The New York *World* defends its advocacy of Greeley by saying that his election carries with it, as a necessary accompaniment, the securing of a Democratic majority in the national House and a majority of the Legislatures, by whom the United States Senate would be threatened. That is the price that is now being paid by the liberal Republicans for Democratic support of Greeley. But with Greeley elected, and a Democratic House of Representatives, negotiations must be re-opened where they will be left off on the evening of the Presidential election with the Democratic ballots in the box for Greeley. The curtain will use on the second act of the drama, and the rise have already been rehearsed. The administration will be Democratic—its policy Democratic pro-southern and free trade—its appointments will be Democratic, and civil service reform will simply consist in putting out of office Republicans and putting in office Democrats. That will be the upshot of the Greeley administration.

In Kentucky, where there is considerable dissatisfaction at Greeley's nomination among the rampant old Bourbons, the leading Greeley stumpers have found it necessary to uncover their tactics, and plainly state the policy of the future in the event of Greeley's election. At a recent largely attended barbacue in Owen county—a Berks region of the dark and bloody ground—Col. Thomas L. Jones, ex-member of Congress and a man of mark in his State, made the following declarations, which we find reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Greeley would become in fact a Democratic President, and the Democrats would elect a simon-pure Democrat for the next four years following him. And in this administration the Democrats would have control, for they could not be expected to give way to the Liberal minority. Greeley could not get along without the great men of the Democratic party, and he would have a Democratic Cabinet and Democrats would represent the country abroad. At least half, if not two-thirds of the offices in the gift of the President, would go to the Democrats."

That is the quiet talk of the Democrats all over the land. It is the current of opinion in Democratic circles in Pennsylvania, and if not delivered from the stump or urged by the newspapers here, the reason is merely one of expediency. It will not do to frighten off the small per centage of Liberals supporting Greeley, without whose aid the Democrats would abandon the campaign as hopeless, and vindicate their consistency by voting for the nominee of the coming Louisville Convention. The Kentucky orator showed the facts fairly as they exist, and we could still further sustain them, if necessary, by citations from hundreds of Democratic speeches and newspapers. Even Greeley, in letters written since his nomination to satisfy discontented Democrats, makes promises in regard to the distribution of patronage that amply warrant the declarations contained in the above extract.

This is the entertainment to which Republicans are invited. The end justifies the means argue the Democratic wire-pullers, and they excuse their hypocrisy by the stale cry of "anything to beat Grant." It means the resurrection or the Democratic party of ante-war times with all its old policies and dangers to the republic. This will be the situation that Greeley will be compelled to accept, and this is the price he pays for Democratic support.

There are nine polar expeditions in the field this summer, and if the great problem is not solved by some of them it might as well be given up as unsolvable and unprofitable. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus enumerates them: First, Captain Hall is moving northward by Baffin's bay. Second, Captain Tobiesen, in a Norwegian ship, is endeavoring to complete the circumnavigation of Spitsbergen. Third, Mr. Whymper is conducting an English expedition into the interior of Greenland. Fourth, Count Wilczeh leads in an Austrian exploration of Spitsbergen, to be followed by two others. Fifth, Sevend Foyn has a Norwegian vessel in the Siberian ocean. Sixth a French expedition, under Captain Ambert, with the Norwegian mariner, Mack, is attempting to reach the pole by way of the Karian sea. Seventh and eighth, two Russian parties are to pass the winter in Nova Zembla. Ninth, Captain Nordenskioid has a Swedish expedition moving in the same direction.

The great French literary and critical magazine, the "Revue des deux Mondes," lately devoted a considerable space to the critical examination of Walt Whitman's poems, and essayed to give the French mind some idea of his style and merits. It has more recently taken up Mark Twain as the representative of American humor, and embodies in its article several translations from his writings that are amusing. The "Jumping Frog" is one of these, and is introduced to the French reader as "The Jumping Frog of the County of Calaveras." The *Revue* says: "Mark Twain possesses, in a supreme degree, the humor which his contemporaries designate as jolly, bluffy, funny, telling, queer, epithets which are untranslatable," and we admit that "bluffy" is quite untranslatable to Englishmen and Frenchmen alike. The reviewer takes the "Innocents Abroad" quite seriously, as indicating a hopeless incapacity in Mark to comprehend art, to sympathize with the antique, or appreciate the aesthetic.

The Cavour Society of Italy, has recently published some remarkable statistics going to prove that public education in Rome is still almost entirely in the hands of the clergy, acting uder the influence of the authorities of the Vatican. The Society state that there are in the city of Rome 122 schools for boys, with 7,941 pupils, and 161 for girls, with 11,380 pupils, for which the Government is yearly subsidized to the extent of 143,346 lire. In these schools it is asserted that the education afforded the Roman youth is calculated to give them "unpatriotic and anti-national tendencies, false notions of Italian history, childish superstitions, and very little real knowledge." The Society have therefore called upon their President to memorialize the new Minister of Education, and to urge the introduction of some new and efficient system of school inspection.

During the past six months, an anti-tobacco league has been formed in France, whose members are taking very active steps against the use of the weed, on the ground of its having greatly contributed to the degeneracy of Frenchmen, and their consequent failure in the last campaign. How they explain the success of the Germans, who certainly smoke quite as much as their enemy, is not stated. A comment made on the proceedings in question is, that the present is an unfortunate time to commence operations, because, taking one year with another, tobacco yields a revenue to France of forty millions of dollars. A league against absinthe and the so-called cognac of second-rate cabarets, would be much more to the purpose.

Three reasons are assigned why bodies drowned in Lake Tahoe, Nevada, never come to the surface. First, lack of buoyancy consequent upon the great rarity of the water; second, the great coldness of the water, which at a depth of 200 feet is like the arctic heart of an iceberg, freezing a body and preventing the origin of gas caused by decay; and third, the great pressure of pure water upon anything sunk to a great depth in it. It is believed that by the time a man's body has been suspended for a week at a depth of about 200 feet, the compression of the water has reduced its size to that of a child.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

Summer Life in Dublin---Fashionable Resorts and Amusements.

The Absence of the Vice-Regal Court and Its Effect on Social Life—Topography of the Irish Capital—Merrion Square and Phœnix Park—Diverse Sentiment as to Judge Keogh—How the "Glorious Fourth" was Passed.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DUBLIN, July 22, 1872.

There has been so little, comparatively, occurring here for some time, that I have not felt as though I was warranted in writing to you. Events are not now much more frequent, for it is the dull season for all sorts of things, from murders and outrages to balls and dinners, but I suppose you might have what is going, and it is a good time to say a little about Dublin itself.

THE IRISH CAPITAL NOT A CAPITAL.

This city is rather unique in its way, being a capital and not a capital. That is, it has more life and metropolitanism than most towns of three hundred thousand inhabitants, being the chief city and the nominal seat of government of Ireland; but it is, nevertheless, most undoubtedly and undeniably under the mighty shadow of London, which forces it into the position of a provincial town. The vice-regal court, which all agree is but the mockery of a real court, has been out of town almost all the time since I have been here, so that I can say nothing of it from personal experience. The *season* here is managed so that the Lord Lieutenant and such other grandees as Dublin can boast of, can perform their social duties and yet get up to London to partake of the richer cakes and stronger ale which are to be had there in May, June and July. So we hear, through the fashion news of the daily journals, of the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Spencer figuring prominently in all sorts of London gaieties, while the vice-regal lodge and Dublin castle are silent and empty, and the local "upper-ten-thousand," who have the *entree* of the festivals which take place in those mansions, have retired to Kingstown, Bray and Waterford, or are rusticating in their country estates, if they happen to have any.

Nevertheless Dublin is not as empty-looking as it was when Thackeray visited it in July, forty years ago, and saw only three or four people on the streets and described the horses of the equestrian statues, with their front feet up, as if anxious and ready to rout out of town all the bipeds without feathers. It may be because railways have made it easy for out-of-town people to come up and go down again the same day, or it may be because business is brisker and more flourishing than it used to be; but it is certainly the case that two or three of the more central streets and quays of the city are very lively, and often actually thronged. I have frequently had to wait four or five minutes to get a chance to cross Westmoreland or Sackville streets, near Carlisle bridge, and then get the chance only by loss of dignity and risk of limbs. During that part of the day that part of Dublin is as impassable as Broadway.

TOPOGRAPHY OF DUBLIN.

Perhaps to understand this you should know something about the topography of Dublin. The city is divided by the narrow tidal river Liffey, which is walled in on both sides by massive granite walls twenty feet high, and four or five miles long, each. For more than a mile from its mouth the Liffey, and the various docks which open off of it, are crowded with vessels, but Carlisle bridge marks the head of navigation, as nothing with masts can pass under it. All the way along on top of these river walls run the quays on one side open to the river, on the other closely built up with shops and warehouses; the custom house, a grand building, the Four Courts, and one or two churches. And these quays are almost always crowded with all sorts of vehicles, for, besides the traffic consequent to the neighborhood of the shipping and wholesale business of the town, at the western end of the north side is the South-western Railway station; at the eastern end of the north side is the Belfast and North of Ireland station, and at the western end of the same side is the main gateway of the Phœnix park.

The chief streets of Dublin—the Broadways—are Grafton, Westmoreland and Sackville streets, corresponding in line almost exactly with Market, Sixth and Federal streets at home. Grafton street starts from north side of Stephens Green—a noble open space a mile square—and runs to Trinity College and the Bank of Ireland; a narrow asphaet-paved street, lined with good shops from end to end. At the College it takes a slight turn, doubles its width, changes its name to Westmoreland street and continues for two squares, to the Liffey, still lined on both sides with elegant shops. Here it crosses Carlisle bridge, a fine stone structure solidly paved and about as long as one span of our Allagheny Suspension bridge, and a good deal broader. On the other side of the bridge the street again doubles in width and becomes Sackville street—said to be the broadest street in Europe—which is so broad as to have the effect of dwarfing the houses on either side, which are occupied as shops, insurance offices, banks and hotels. This part of the street is about half a mile long, and half way up in the centre of the street is the Trafalgar monument, a Doric column, more than one hundred feet high, surmounted by a statue of the one-armed hero, Nelson. These three streets are nearly always crowded, and especially in the neighborhood of the bridge which is the first means that the inhabitants of both sides of the lower part of the city have of crossing the river. There are a dozen bridges above but none below, and the rush and throng are often really tremendous.

MERRION SQUARE AND STEPHEN'S GREEN.

I think I have said enough of this sort to show what the main artery of Dublin is, but, to keep up the guide book style, which I hope has now made its positively first and only appearance in these pages, I will say a little more before I turn to another subject. Merrion square—the home of so many of Lever's heroines—and Stephen's Green, two fine squares, with the streets in their vicinity, used to be the favored haunts of the nobility, but since the "Union" a nobleman is comparatively a rarity here. London is the magnet which attracts them now, and, although a few have country seats in the suburbs, and legal lords and medical baronets are not infrequent, the houses which used to shelter the bluest blood have degenerated. Merrion square is still the headquarters of the *creme de la creme*, but the cream is not as rich as it once was. Stephen's green, too, is still regarded as a most desirable place to live, but a number of shops and lodging-houses have found place there, and most of the lordly old houses of the great noblemen have become public buildings. The St. Vincent's hospital, one the Academy of Sciences, one the Roman Catholic University, etc. The house in which Lord Mornington lived, and in which the Duke of Wellington was born, is on Merrion street, between the square and the green, and is occupied by some public bodies connected with the Church of Ireland. South and east of these squares lies the most respectable part of the town, comparatively new, broad streets, trees, pleasant houses, and neat and verdant front yards and gardens. West of Stephen's Green is the old, squalid portion of the town, with narrow thoroughfares, houses gone to seed, dirty children, slatternly women, drunken men, vile odors, and the two cathedrals; for in all European cities where there are ancient cathedrals they are to be found in the most unpleasant neighborhoods, with poverty and squalor around them. North of the Liffey there are some good parts and some bad, but dwelling houses over there are somewhat at a discount, rents are generally lower, and though in the neighborhood of Rutland and Mountjoy squares society is as good and rents as high as any place else, the general tendency of growth and fashion is to the south side.

PHŒNIX PARK.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the Phœnix Park which has a world-wide fame. It is seventeen hundred acres in extent, pleasantly laid out in drives and walks which intersect beautiful lawns dotted with more beautiful clumps of trees. The planting of trees in clumps of six or eight, scattered here and there, was the result of an inspiration of genius, and the effect is most striking and lovely. There are also avenues and groves of hawthornes, cricket-grounds, and four or five handsome monuments, conspicuous among which is the massive granite obelisk to Wellington. There are hundreds of black and mottled fallow deer which roam about this great park in herds, and add much to its picturesqueness. And on a fine afternoon you can generally see dozens of riding parties, cantering over the grass—for grass does not grow here to be kept off of. This park is free to everybody and is very extensively used. The greens and squares in the heart of the city are surrounded by high iron fences and kept locked, and only persons living in houses facing on them have keys and are allowed to use them. An arrangement very pleasant to key-holders and very aggravating to the rest of the world.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

And now let me drop the role of cicerone and tell you what little news I have. The great events of the past two weeks here, socially, were the rowing regatta on the Liffey at Ringsend, which occupied two days, and resulted in triumphs for Trinity college crews; and the Kingstown regatta for yachts which began last Monday, and continued through the week. Everybody went to Kingstown, the pier was a mile of good clothes with humanity inside of them; every boat was in use, and it was a beautiful sight. The weather favored the display, for we have had a rain-less week, a phenomenon which surprised and delighted every one and gave the dust an unwonted holiday which it took advantage of. During the coming week an inter-national rose-show, to last two days, in the exhibition palace gardens, is to be the chief attraction. By way of in-door amusements we have had Sophia Flora Heilbronn, an infant phenomenon who plays remarkably well on the piano-forte, and is said to be fourteen years old. I have no doubt that she is and has been that old for three or four years. The Queen's Violincellist, decidedly the greatest artist on that instrument I have heard, succeeded Miss Heilbronn at the exhibition concerts and has been enthusiastically received. Miss Emily Soldiers, a young woman with a sweet, strong voice and a superb figure has been, with a London company, playing Offenbachs *Genevieve de Brabant* at the Gaiety Theatre. The "great American actor" Boniface, is at the Queen's Royal; he is a very fair comedian and I think was leading gentleman of the company that traveled with that little man who had a wife named Dutton. This week the veteran English comedian, Buckstone, with his company from the Haymarket, London, begins a three weeks engagement at the Theatre Royal.

SENTIMENT AS TO JUDGE KEOGH.

I suppose you hear all about the Keogh matter by telegraph, as it has become a national matter now. Keogh came back and started on circuit with a large guard of police and soldiers, which he dismissed when he got to the north. The grand juries of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Monaghan and other counties have presented him with laudatory addresses, to which he has replied in words to the effect that he was sure he was right, and would consequently go ahead and fight it out on that line if it took all summer. In the meantime, Cardinal Cullen called a meeting, which passed very uncomplimentary resolutions about His Honor. He has been a score of times burned in effigy, and the other day a priest, who mistook Captain Keogh, whom he saw in his church, for his brother, the Justice, denounced him from the altar, whereupon the Captain got up and left, followed by a crowd, which became so menacing that he had to seek the protection of the constabulary. This week, I am told, a terrible attack is to be made upon the Justice in the House of Commons, and Dr. Ball, M. P. for Trinity College, is going to reply, and as the Doctor, is one of the ablest speakers in Ireland, great interest is felt in the matter.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

In Omah there is an inspector of police-men on trial for the murder of a bank clerk and theft of a large sum of money, and there seems to be little doubt of his guilt. As the man—his name is Montgomery—has been for some time at the head of the constabulary in that part of Ireland, the public interest in the case has been very great, and all the leading Irish papers have had reporters at Omagh.

STRIKES AND WAGES.

The latest news concerning strikes is from Winchester, England, where the grave-diggers all "went out" for an increase of four shillings a week wages. The London omnibus drivers are also about to strike. Although they only work about fifteen hours a day, they think it too much. Being on industrial topics, I may as well quote a paragraph which is going the rounds here. I take it from the London *Daily News*:

"*Wages in America.*—Some English iron workers, who immigrated to this country some time since, and have been employed at Pittsburgh, are going home to Staffordshire. They find that they cannot live as well here as there, despite the higher money wages. The wife of one of them said, 'It was a bad day for us that we believed all about high wages here and come out to America;' and her husband added, 'We're going home wiser than we left home.' To this testimony as to the real condition of American working men, we may add that Mr. Archbald, British Consul-General at New York. He says that he is beset and overrun with British subjects, who have come to this country to make money and find themselves unable to do as well as they did at home. There is no land where the working man ought, in the nature of things, be better off than here, but the incubus of protection has crushed him down into poverty.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE FOURTH IN DUBLIN.

I neglected to state how pleasantly I spent the glorious Fourth. I was invited to Druid Lodge, the beautiful villa of Mr. Daly, an old Pittsburgh and New York merchant. It is at Killiny, about eight miles from Dublin, and commands exquisite views of the Wicklow Mountains and Dublin Bay. When I got there I found the American flag floating from the tower, and a hearty Irish welcome down below. Mr. James Phelan, with his wife and family from Pittsburgh, were there, and Mr. Kerr, one of Pittsburgh's eminent architects, was expected, but failed to reach there in time. There were also the host and hostess and their family, and a number of neighbors. That the dinner was good, and the champaigne and Ireland's national drink plenty, it is unnecessary to state. In the evening the tower was illuminated with the figures "1776," in colors; two fire balloons were very successfully sent up, and a very fine display of fire-works would have wound up the evening if it had not been followed by a supper. As far as I could learn, this was the only observance of the Fourth in Dublin; and, excepting the one on the Consulate, Mr. Daly's was the only American flag flying here. The docks were crowded with vessels, but there was not an American ship among them. W. K.

SENTENCED TO MARRIAGE.

How to Cheat the Lawyers and Preserve an Estate.

A case recently tried before the Clonmel (Irish) Assizes was brought to a singular and novel termination by the presiding Judge. The parties in the case were a young man and a young woman, both of whom claimed possession of a rural property, one by virtue of an ancient lease, and the other under a will. They were in court for the purpose of giving their testimony, when a bright idea occurred to the Judge, who interrupted the case to say:

"It just strikes me that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this law suit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. [Laughter.] They can both get married and live happy on this farm. If they go on with law proceedings it will be all frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage may not come off."

The young lady, on being interrogated, blushed, and said she was quite willing to marry the plaintiff. The latter, on being asked if he would wed the young woman, gallantly responded, "Most undoubtedly." The Judge remarked that the suggestion occurred to him by instinct on seeing the young couple. A verdict was subsequently entered for plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put on the verdict till the marriage ceremony is completed. The counsel gave the young lady such an unmerciful "chaffing" on her coming in which many in court thought should have been first obtained from plaintiff, that she left the court in tears.

FAST TROTTING.

Performances of Goldsmith Maid During the Present Year.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

Below will be found the performances of Goldsmith Maid during the present year. They are very wonderful, and have won for her the title of Queen of the Trotting Turf, a title which she will continue to wear until it is fairly wrested from her by some lucky competitor, who may be fortunate enough to score better time than her lowest figures show:

June 7.—At Prospect Park, L. I., against Lucy. Time—2:22¼, 2:22¼, 2:22¾.

June 12.—Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, against time. Time—2:18¾.

June 19.—Mystic Park, Medford, Mass., against Lucy. Time—2:21, 2:16¾, 2:19¾.

June 27.—Prospect Park, R. I., against Lucy and Henry. Time—2:17¼, 2:19, 2:17¾.

July 9.—Fleetwood Park, N. Y., against Lucy, Amer can Girl and Henry. Won by American Girl in three straight heats, in 2:21, 2:20¾, 2:24.

July 20.—Cleveland, Ohio, against Lucy and American Girl. Time—2:19, 2:18, 2:19.

July 29.—Cincinnati, Ohio, against Lucy. Time—2:19, 2:17½, 2:21.

It is the intention of the Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia to organize committee in every division of the city, for the purpose of tees of safety, consisting of ten reliable citizens, enforcing a full compliance with the laws by the registry canvassers and the election officers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Melonville, Florida, has produced a specimen of the watery fruit weighing seventy-two pounds.

A St. Louis grain elevator company has given an order for a belt which is to be the largest in the world. It is to be four feet in width, 386 feet long, and weighs 2,225 pounds.

At the last session of Congress an amendment to the bankrupt act was adopted, exempting life insurance to the amount of five thousand dollars from available assets.

The new Paris Opera House will cost eight million dollars. The sculpture and painting will cost two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the ornaments three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Chile still needs civilization. Seven men recently received 1,500 lashes each in order to make them confess to a robbery. One died under the operation, one is lying at the point of death and the others are fearfully mangled.

Very many Cuban families will be found at the watering places this season. Hotel-keepers, as a general rule, are very glad to have them in their houses, for they say: "Cubans don't eat much, and they spend a powerful lot of money."

A man in San Diego has gathered one thousand two hundred pounds of tomatoes from a single vine the past year. It was trained to the side of his house. The tomato plant in Southern California is perennial, lasting four or five years.

The death warrants read to culprits on the gallows in New Jersey covers eleven pages, and the performance usually takes place in the hottest part of the day. As the sheriffs have to "spell out" all the hard words, the operation is tedious to the gentleman waiting to be hanged.

An example of precautionary justice furnished by the English Courts is worthy of imitation here. A collier, employed at the Silkstone colliery, for having taken a naked lamp into the mine, was sentenced to two months in prison. He endangered the lives of four hundred workmen by his careless neglect.

Virginia is moving in the matter of immigration. A State Convention was held at Norfolk last week, at which addresses were made and organized action initiated. Two-thirds of the land area of the State lies uncultivated. Supply it with imported labor, and it will blossom like the rose.

The Japanese have determined to hold a big fair, in which they invite the presence of all the world. It will be opened next March, and the authorities entertain hopes that it will be largely attended by merchants and manufacturers from the United States and all the capitals and important cities in Europe.

The exports from Philadelphia, for the month of July, of commodities, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, were of the value of $2,218,910. The chief articles of export was petroleum, 6,564,015 gallons, of the value of $1,498,634. The next largest items were included under the head of breadstuffs, (mainly Indian corn) of the value of $384,228.

The historical lime or linden, under which Martin Luther preached at Ringthal in Saxony (because the neighboring town of Mittwcida would not allow the reformer to appear in public, and the Ringthal church proved too small), was burnt to a mere stump on the 26th of July. The accident is attributed to the sordid practice of some peasants having used fire to expel and "hive" a swarm of bees "on the wing," which had taken refuge in the old branches.

Replying to an address presented to him a short time ago by some old Papal officials, the Pope said: "You see what takes place in these days. They say that there are certain guarantees that there is liberty for all to vote in the administrative elections. I see, however, that this liberty comes to nothing. A Minister publishes a circular which frightens everybody. There are tumults in the streets. The guarantees and the liberty do not exist. Let everybody, however, do his best, let everybody follow the advice of authoritative persons, and if we do not succeed, it will be a proof of the hypocrisy of the guarantees of liberty."

PERSONAL.

An old man died in Philadelphia on Thursday with joy at meeting his son on his arrival in this country from Europe.

The late Dean of Lincoln's will bequeaths property valued at 60,000 pounds, and is written on a half sheet of note paper.

Nathaniel Hawthorne had a singular passion for the sea, and used to say often, "I should like to sail on and forever, and never touch the shore again."

The mother of the Worrell sisters turned every diamond presented to her daughters into hard cash, and purchased property on Bay Ridge, L. I., which has quadrupled in value.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has aroused the displeasure of Algernon Charles Swinburne, and he calls her "blatant Boss-anio of Boston, a rampant Mœnad of Massachusetts."

Nilsson is passing her honeymoon in Paris. In addition to her performances in St. Petersburg, she is to sing in Sweden under the direction of Maurice Strakosch. In March next she will appear in Paris at the opera house in an opera by Ambrose Thomas, entitled "Psyche."

President Thiers said, the other day, in the French Assembly, that, in his opinion, King William, of Prussia, was an abler man than Frederick the Great; that Bismarck was greater than Cardinal Richelieu, and Field Marshal Moltke the most eminent strategist that ever lived.

A Chinaman in Weatherville, California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company, "Charley half dead, likee half money."

The great composers seem to have chosen unmusical wives, and it may have been a very sensible practice. Mme. Offenbach says she detests music. Mme. Verdi never goes to the opera. Mme. Gounod is a devout member of the Church, and thinks her husband did very wrong to compose anything for the stage.

A woman, an infant and a bottle of milk caused a great commotion on an Indiana train the other day, when it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The bottle dropped out of the window, the mother pulled the bell-cord, stopped the train, and wanted the conductor to go back after the babe's last sustenance. He didn't go.

The Boston *Courier* says: "A thrifty citizen effected insurance on the life of his wife to the amount of ten thousand dollars, the other day, took home a box of the little red Maryland plum, and enjoyed a whole evening in watching his wife eat them. His enterprise had its reward. Deducting two hundred and ninety-eight dollars for funeral expenses, he is now nine thousand seven hundred and two dollars richer than he was a week ago."

The Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the rumors of Col. Thomas A. Scott's illness, says "At no period of his life has Colonel Scott been in more robust health than at present. The various gigantic enterprises with which he is associated receive his constant and undivided attention, and are pressed forward with extraordinary energy, and yet through all he preserves his rare spirits, his unfailing good humor, and his intense enjoyment of the society of his friends."

An Irishman, ready-witted, who always had a ready word for everybody, let it hit whichever way it might, went into a grocery store one day to buy eggs. "How are eggs to-day?" he asked of the clerk, who was one of those over-smart fellows, by the way. "Eggs are eggs to-day, Paddy, replied the clerk, looking quite triumphant upon two or three young lady customers who happened to be in the store. "Faith, I'm glad to hear yeez says so," replied Paddy, "the last ones I got were chickens."

A good anecdote of Alexander Dumas. There are thousands of good ones, but this is particularly characteristic of the great writer. One day his son, whose pocket-book was very light at that time, was strolling along the boulevard, when he met a literary chum, and after a few minutes' conversation it was proposed that the should go to the Maison d'Or and enjoy a first-class breakfast. "Well and good," said Dumas *fils*, "but I have only five francs; how much have you?" "Three." "Eight francs will never do for the royal meal we desire, so we had better abandon the idea." "Where is your father?" asked the friend. "*Tiens!* I forgot, he will lend me twenty francs." And off rushes Dumas *fils* to the author of the "Three Musketeers." Ten minutes after he returned, laughing heartily. "Well," said the chum, "did he give it to you?" "No," answered Dumas *fils*, "on the contrary he borrowed my five francs."

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PETRIFIED PALM TREE.

A Remarkable Discovery Near Denver, Colorado.

A petrified palm tree has been discovered twenty miles north-east of Denver. It is twenty-two feet in diameter, and evidently grew where it lies. Last winter a hunter for curious specimens stumbled upon it and guessed its true character. Specimens were brought to Denver, and pronounced by the best authorities petrified palm wood. The first or butt section of the petrifaction is 39 feet long and the second 21 feet, the two sections measuring sixty feet. The Denver *News*, in a long article on the discovery, says:

"All this immense mass of wood has turned to stone, hard and flinty as porphyry. Some of it looks like agate, finely veined and delicately tinted; other with opaline lustre; some white as the driven snow, or with the polished chalcedony. Portions of the trunk must have been rotten, for its stony remains are honeycombed and the cavites filled with delicate crystals that sparkle in the sunlight like real diamonds. Breaking into the knots with heavy blows of a sledge-hammer reveals miniature caves and grottoes glittering with stalacites and stalagmites of real crystal.

"It is useless to speculate upon the time when that giant of the forest flourished, of the hundreds of thousands of years during which a torrid sun daily kissed its shining leaves; of its fall and long immersion in the silicious bath that changed its very fibre to flint. It is history in stone, telling of changes in the condition and climate of this part of the world that may well make one shiver if he stops here fifty or hundred thousand years longer. Meantime, it can supply material for the walls of a court-house, window sills, and caps for all of Denver, or centre-table tops for the Western States."

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SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

The moneyed men of the city seemed to have caught inspiration from the pleasant wheather of to-day, and were as good humored and courteous as those having to borrow money could desire. The banks, although having heavy daily drains made upon them, manage to keep up their lines of deposit, and in numerous instances an agreeable increase is perceptible. The wealth of the city being steadily enlarged, enables the moneyed institutions to extend their discount, and in this do their share in increasing the trade and commerce of the city. To the beholder there is nothing in the present aspect but encouragement. The great elements of success are here possessed in abundance, coal, water and oil, in unlimited quantities, with a healthy climate, and a good, rich recompensing soil, natural resources unsurpassed by that of any other portion of the globe. Still, some people wonder at the increase and expansion of the place. They think it a dull, cold, dismal and uninviting town, and that it has grown to its full limit. This is, however, a mistake. Although Pittsburgh has a rough, unseemly exterior, it is nevertheless a good, warm place within; and although at first uninviting to the stranger, on intimacy it proves to be all that the most exacting could look for. Here is to be the seat of empire so far as manufacturing is concerned. No other city can cope with it on this score. Sooner or later this result will and must be attained, and the time will be hastened or delayed by the action of the moneyed institutions and capitalists. If a liberal and consistent course is pursued on their part, the time will come soon; if a close, narrow minded and contracted policy is carried out, it will be delayed. To them much has been given, and of them much is required. The man of energy, inventive talent, comprehension and indomitable will seldom has riches added to all these things; therefore it behooves those who possess wealth to lend a helping hand and make use not only of the gifts that they have received, but also of the diversity of gifts received collective ly by the whole community. In this way, if they generously pursue it, it will be but a few years until they can point with pride to Pittsburgh, not only for its wealth and numbers, but also for the many intrinsic excellences which such a course on their part must certainly cause her to possess.

Local securities were quiet to-day. But little inquiry was made for stocks or bonds. In real estate business is very active.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	118¼
5-20— 1862	116¾
" 1864	116½
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115½
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	112¾
10-40s	113½
Currency 6's	115¾
Gold	115¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97
Erie	48¾
Harlem	117
Fort Wayne	96½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	116¾
Chicago & N. W	73¾
Do. Preferred	90¾
St. Paul, Common	56
Do Preferred	80
Wabash	75¾
Union Pacific	36¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Pacific Mail	20½
West Union Telegraph	74¾
Adams Express	97¼
U. S. Express	83¾
Wells, Fargo	87½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88½
Penn'a. Allotments	88¼
Reading R. R	58¼
Camden & Amboy	126¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	35
Central Transportation	49¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93 bid
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 6, 1872.

Wall street is still quiet, though business is rather better than yesterday in speculative stocks and gold. Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent on call, though the morning transactions were at 6@7 per cent. Time loans were in more demand at 7 per cent. and upwards. Sterling nominally at 109@109¾. Gold steady; opened at 115¾, declined to 115¼, rallied to 115¾, and closed at 115⅜@115⅝. Parties who have been working for higher prices are suspected of having sold largely. Borrowing rates 1-64 to 1-32, and 6@7 per cent, per annum. Time loans in good request at ¾ for fifteen days, ⅝ for thirty days, 1¾ for sixty days and 2¼ till the first of January. Clearances $98,000,000. Treasury disbursements $336,000. Governments dull all day but closed firm. State bonds almost nominal. Stocks alternately weak and steady, but prices in the main are lower than yesterday. The principal dealings were in Erie, Pacific Mail, C. C., & I. C., and Western Union. The first named opened weak, in sympathy with the decline in London, but advanced 1¾ per cent., with sales at 49¾. St. Paul preferred advanced 1 per cent. In afternoon market off ⅛@¼ per cent. from opening rates, but closed steady. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for July were $73,833 55-100, against $30,033 58-100 the same period last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Adams Express, 97¼; Wells-Fargo 90, 87½; American Merchants Union 6s, 73¾; United States 6s, 85¾; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 96¾; Erie, 49¼; Michigan Central, 114¾; Michigan Southern, 90¼; Union Pacific, 36; Northwestern & Chicago, 73¾; do Preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 116¾; St. Paul, preferred, 80¾; Fort Wayne, 96½; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; do new, 73¾; South Carolina, April, 26½; do July, 29; Missouri 6's, 94.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 113¾; 5-20s, '62, 113¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 116¾; do '65, new 115¾; do. '67, 115¾@115¾; '68, coupons, 112¾; 10-40s, 112¾; currency, 6s, 113½; new 5 per cents, 112¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

ASHES—Soda ash is firm but quiet and unchanged; Pots steady at 10; Pearls, firm at 11 cents

APPLES—In good supply but with a steady demand prices are maintained, $2 to $2,50 per bbl.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

BUCKWHEAT—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BEANS—$2,50@$3 per bushel.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply in excess of present requirements, but there is no change in prices; 16 to 18 for prime to choice; and 10 to 14 for common to medium.

BROOM CORN—Is quotable at 6 to 8 cts, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is quoted firmer but prices are unchanged, 10 to 10¼ for Dairy; 11 to 11¼ for Factory, and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 24@5 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON—The stock in this market is very much reduced—almost exhausted. Country Lard, 8 to 8¼.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

EGGS—May be quoted at 14@15—some dealers refuse to sell below 15, claiming, as they do, that there is a shipping margin to New York.

FLOUR—Is firm and fairly active but there is little or no change to make in quotations; $7,-50@$8,25 for fair to choice Spring wheat and $8,75 to $9,25 for red winter. The arrivals of Spring wheat continue large, and it is evident that the consumption is steadily increasing, heretofore the demand for this kind of flour has been confined mainly to bakers, but now in consequence of it being so much cheaper, it it is going into general use. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—The market for wheat presents but little that is new there is still considerable inquiry, particularly from the country, and with continued light receipts, prices are well maintained. Sales of prime to choice new red at $1,75 to $1,80; prime old do at $1,80@$1,85; and fancy do at $1,90. The Chicago market has been offish during the past two days; the fine weather, we presume, has not been without its influence, and then it was rumored that arrangements have been made to ruin the Chicago & Rock Island & Milwaukee, for the purpose of helping out the shorts. The *Tribune*, of Monday, says: "Against this is the fact that some of our Wheat holders here are arranging to lessen their stocks; and one gentleman, understood to be high in the corner, will ship out some 400,000 bushels during the early part of the coming week." Oats continue dull and prices are rarely maintained; we now quote at 40 to 42—sales of prime would be reported at 41. Corn is in limited supply, but unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 60 to 61 free in elevator. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 85 to 90. Nothing doing in Barley here.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the market presents nothing really new or important. Coffee, if anything, is firmer; however, there is no change in prices, and the indications at present are that there will be no material change for some time to come other for some days. Sugars steady and unchanged.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13¼; Powdered 13½; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¼; Circle C, 11; Yellow C, 10¾; No. 1 C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10½; Golden, 10¼; Platts, 11½.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½; good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 26.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 33@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9; do ½, 8½.

HAY—New crop is selling from country wagons at $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition. Old baled may be quoted at $30 to $33.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in jobbing lots. Some of our manufacturers are buying their oil west, for the reason that for the present they can buy cheaper than they can make it.

POTATOES—Scarce and in fair demand, but unchanged; $2,50 to $3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@; Sugar cured Shoulders, 8¼@8½; Sugar cured Bacon, 12½@; Rib Sides, 9; Clear Rib Sides, 9½; Clear Sides, 10@; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¾@; Dried Beef, 20@. Lard, in tierces, 10@; half bbls, 10¾@; pails, 11½@. Mess Pork, $15,50. Lean Shoulder Sausage, 10@. TALLOW—Is quoted at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY—Highwines unchangedat 95@96 cts in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 6, 1872

The crude market continues dull and weak, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at $3,47½@3,50 per bbl at Parker, equal to about nine and one-sixth cts, per gallon here. Refined weak but unchanged; August nominal at 22½@22¾; September, 22¾; October, 23; August to October, 22¾ bid. In bond lots refined is quoted at 22¾@23 cts. Oil barrels quiet and nominally unchanged; city make, $1,75@1,78 each and three.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Central Rfg. Co., 836 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co., 151 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Frew & Wagner, 250, bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 334 obls to Tack, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1972

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W, acct. Duncan & Y	924
Petrolite O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	862
Vesta O W, acct W Stewart	240
Superior O W, acct. H. McKelvy	89
Riverside O W, acct. A. Crawford	220
Star O W, acct. J. P. Miller	154
Superior O W, acct. Same	154
Aladdin O W, acct. Tweddle	300
Total	2010

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	3	J Moorhead	3
J W Porter	12	Dilworth P & Bo	2
Total	15		5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Caughey & H	1	J W Porter	4
Shoenberger B & Co	3	Lewis O & P	1
McKnight P & Co	4		
Total	13		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Collard	4	Jones & Laughlin	1
J W Porter	1	Nimick & Co	7
Total	13		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Jas. Wood	2	Lewis O & P	5
Nimick & Co	7	J W Porter	4
Meredith T & Co	3	Atlas Works	2
J Painter & Son	3	Loomis & Collard	1
Total	27		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	9	Nimick & Co	5
Shoenberger B & Co	12	Lucy Furnace	12
Dilworth B & Co	1	Jno. Moorhead	3
Total	42		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 6—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92⅝@92¾; U. S. 5-20s '62 91¾; ditto '65, 92¼; ditto '67, 91¾; 10-40's 89¾. Turpentine 32s. Weather fair and favorable for growing crops

FRANKFORT, August 6.—5-20's '62, 96¾.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes, 55f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9⅜@9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Red spring wheat 10s 9d@11s; red winter 11s 9d; receipts of wheat for three days 28,000 bushels; American 13,000. Flour 26s 6d@27s. Corn 27s @27s 3d; receipts of corn for the past three days 24,000 bushels; American 17,000. Oats 28 9d. Lard 37s 3d. Cumberland middles 28s 6d; short rib do 33s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 6.—All the leading printers, with the exception of about four, have followed the example set them by the Pacific Company, and reduced prices of fall work to 11½c. There are a large number of Western buyers in town, who seem to confine purchases to newly-offered styles of dress goods, shawls and fancy knit goods. For woolens and cassimeres there is to day but little demand, and brown bleached goods are not taken with any confidence.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton in good export demand and advanced: middling upland 21½c. Flour firmer but scarcely so active, with a moderate export demand; superfine western and State $5,75@6,15; good to choice $7,75@8,65; white wheat western extra $7,75@9,00; extra Ohio $6,80@8,75. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky a shade firmer at 93@93½c. Wheat higher: winter red western $1,75; amber Michigan $1,80. Rye quiet and firm; western in store 74c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn less active, with steamer western mixed at 62@63½c; sail do 63½@64c. Oats a shade firmer; western 44¼@46½c; Ohio 47@50c. Eggs quiet; western 20@21c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 18¾@18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@8¾c; centrifugal unchanged. Molasses in moderate request. Rice quiet at 8¾@9c. Petroleum crude 12¼c; refined 22½@22½c. Turpentine quiet at 43@43½c. Pork firmer: mess $15,60@15,65; prime mess $12,12½. Beef firm; plain mess $7,50@8,00; extra mess $12,00@13,00; India mess $24,00@25,00. Cut meats firm; hams 11@ 14c; shoulders 6@7c. Middles steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam new 85@85½c; old 85c; kettle 95c. Butter dull; western 10@14c. Cheese firm at 11@12¾c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 6.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,122 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,880 head, or 287 cars, against 270 cars for the same time last week; market opened slow and ½c off from last week's rates; buyers unwilling to pay the price asked; run of stock good and about 1,200 disposed of; 205 Ohio of from 1,068 to 1,560 lbs sold at $5,75@7,00; 435 Illinois, 1,105 to 1,315 lbs, $6@6,50; 37 Michigan, 1,100 lbs, $5,65; 180 Indiana steers, 1,240 to 1,353 lbs, $6,30@6,70; 190 Texas, 1,050 to 1,088 lbs, $4,75@5,00. Sheep: receipts to-day 2,000, making the supply for the week thus far 5,800, against 2,400 same time last week; market not fairly opened; sales: 1,015 Michigan sheep, 78 to 99 lbs, $4@4,75. Hogs: receipts to-day 1,200, making the supply for the week thus far 1,180, against 6,800 same time last week; market flat; the majority of the stock in the pens was this; good hogs will command $4,75@5,00; thin stock $4,20@5,00; sales: 32 Ohio, 191 to 205 lbs, at $4,62½@4,75; 170 Illinois, 253 lbs, $5.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Flour quiet and firm; choice spring extras $6,00@7,25; Minnesota $7,00@8,50; supers $3,00@5,00. Wheat strong, closing at $1,44 cash, seller August; $1,15¾ seller September. Corn easier; 42¾c cash, seller August; 42¾c seller September; rejected 38c. Oats firm and in fair demand; 27½@28c cash; 28¾@29¼c seller August; 24@25¼c seller September. Rye quiet and steady; sales at 59½c; held at 57c seller September. Barley firm; sales at 57c for seller September; 54c bid for No. 2 old. Pork quiet; sales at $13,75@14,00 for seller August; $13,00 for seller September. Lard quiet; winter nominal, and held at 8¾c; summer steady; 8@8¾c. Sugar cured hams firm and unchanged. Meats strong; good demand; held higher; shoulders 5¾c; short ribs 7¾@8c. Whisky strong; good demand; sales at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand; old $8@8,25; new $7,25@7,50. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; old $1,60@ 1,63; new dry $1,45@1,50. Corn dull and unchanged at 44c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 77@88c; new 60@70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 31@36c; new 27@28c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries unchanged. Provisions in good demand but fully sustained; supply light. Pork dull and nominal at $13,50. Lard steady and in moderate demand 7¾@7¾ @8¼@8½@8¾c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand 6@7¾@8@8¼c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9@9¼@9¾c. Sugar cured hams firm at 15@15½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in demand; fair and prices advanced 2@4c; No. 1 white Wabash $1,80; No. 2 do $1,72½; No. 1 red $1,58; No. 2 do $1,40. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 49c; seller September 49½c; Michigan 48¾c; no grade 47c; damaged 36@38c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 36½c; No. 2 31¼@32¼c; rejected new 26c. Pork and lard; no sales.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled, No. 1 Milwaukee $1,42; No. 1 ditto $1,37. Corn steady, moderate demand. No 2 mixed 42½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand, No. 2 27½c. Rye, demand light and holders firm, No. 1 66c. Barley steady and in moderate demand, fall No. 2 58c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Hay firm; prime, 82c; choice, $30. Bacon held firmer at 7¼@ 7¾c, 9¾@9¾@10¼c. Oats a shade better at $1,75 to $1,80; prime old do at $1,90. The Chicago market has been offish during the past two days; the fine weather, we presume, has not been without its influence, and then it was rumored that arrangements have been made to ruin the Chicago & Rock Island & Milwaukee, for the purpose of helping out the shorts. The *Tribune*, of Monday, says: "Against this is the fact that some of our Wheat holders here are arranging to lessen their stocks; and one gentleman, understood to be high in the corner, will ship out some 400,000 bushels during the early part of the coming week." Oats continue dull and prices are rarely maintained; we now quote at 40 to 42—sales of prime would be reported at 41. Corn is in limited supply, but unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 60 to 61 free in elevator. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally at 85 to 90. Nothing doing in Barley here.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat steady; new red $1,65@1,70; white $1,80@1,85; amber $1,85@1,90. Yellow 61@62c. Oats steady at 41@44c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky steady at 95c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—Flour steady, and in moderate demand. Wheat firm; sales of 2,000 bushels old No. 2 red winter at $1,60. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 51c; low do 50c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State 36c. Petroleum: refined firm, but unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Tobacco very firm and active; supplies light; sales 97 hhds. Cotton firmer; middling upland 19¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 5.—52 bbls tar, Jas Dalzell & Son: 30 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 56 do do, S M Kier & Co; 20 do do, Armstrong D & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 6.—1 car ⁊ pipe, C G McMillin; 79 bbls, Popp Baker & Co; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 44 sheep skins, Stimple & Di; 10 box cheese, G Meyers; 4 bbls paint, 10 bbls oil, S M Cumming; 10 pkgs tobacco, A Arenson; 6 bbls alcohol, E Hyde & Son; 98 pkgs whisky, Durand & Higsley; 3 bbls do, C Renz; 2 do do, W H Brill; 1 car lumber, Reed Bros.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, August 6.—104½ butts tobacco, W L James, 5 bbls whisky, H Evert; 12 iron bands, 50 do hams, E H Myers & Co; 75 box candles, Haworth & D; 1 car wheat, McHenry & Hood; 200 tres hams, J H Parker; 50 do do, W B Hays & Son; 31 do do, P Duff & Son; 2 pkgs corn, A Knox & Son; 1 car water melons, S B Jones; 400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 410 bushels wheat, Hitchcock, Mc & Co; 200 sks corn, Lafug & McK; 190 do do, J & W Fairley; 19 sks potatoes, J McVay; 1 bbl do, Wall L & Co; 50 do do, A Kirkpatrick; 100 do do, D Wallace; 50 tres hams, R Owens; 100 do do, Dalzell & Townsend; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car water melons, Jackson & E; 25 box tobacco, Hall & Co; Watt I & Co; 200 bbls flour, S Lindsey & Co; 100 do do, F W Jenking & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. August 6.—16 bbls grease, G A Kelley & Co; 2 pkgs liquor, Weldon Bros; 6 cases tobacco, Adler R & Co; 200 pails lard, 5 bbls shoulders, W B Hays & Son; 40 cases lard, E H Myers & Co; 9 bbls liquor, S S Watters & Co; 2 rolls leather, G H Anshutz; 4 bales hemp, Wright B & Co; 2 pkgs wool, G A Martin; 2 bbls alcohol, J Henderson Bro; 50 bbls h wines, McCullough J & Co; 704 slabs spelter, McQuiston & K; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Co; 100 bbls liquor, Jenkins 500 do do, Shomaker & Co; 300 do do, D Wallace; 2 cars oats, Scott & G; 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 55 hides, Hammett & Son; 100 sks flour, L Waring; 20 bbls oil, S M Hudson; 2 pkgs eggs, 10 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 1 car lumber, W F Casey; 55 box cheese, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1 do shingles, Weber & Mitchell.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 6.—2 cars lumber, E Schmidt & Co; 1 do do, Bunton & M; 1 do do, J & A Hays; 1 do do, Aubray M & B; 1 do do, Mellon Bros; 1 do steel scrap, Maloney & L; 3 do brick, Moorhead & Co; 1 do s pig, J H Collins; 1 do sals, Wm G Miller; 2 box organs, I R Norton; 1 do tobacco, J W Taylor; 3 h bbls fish, Capt. Nixen; 1 bx mdse, W Pickersgill; 11 bxs cheese, E Moye & Co; 2 bxs tobacco, J W Watson; 2 crte sew mach, Groves & S M Co; 10 bxs s b compound, G A Kelly & Co; 3 do scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 4 do paper, McKnight M & Co; 1 do do, W G Johnston & Co; 10 bbls Toff, Harris & E; 8 rks frames, J W Morrison; 17 bbls mdse, A & W G Co; 2 do do, Capt. Marble & S; 1 reservoir, Westinghouse & D Co; 3 bbls husks, Nichols T & Co; 2 bxs f jars, 1 do cook, Enterprise Glass Co; 11 cheese, J Rebark; 10 bbls sinder, Close B & Co; 2 bbls eggs, ½ do do, 1 keg do, 1 tub butter, 1 do do, 1 bbl poultry, 2 do apples, P Duff & Son; 2 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 3 bxs do, 3 kgs butter, 5 bbls potatoes, J J Pettit & Co; 41 bbls apples, W J Steel & Co; 2 do onions, 4 do potatoes, Loth & C; 23 bxs cheese, J Daub; 20 bbls potatoes, 4 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 do eggs, Houck Mc & Co; 1 bx cigars, Pretzfield Bros; 25 sks wheat, Wm. Welch & Co; 4 bbls apples, J L Mahan; 1 set machi, W Sumter & Co; 25 bxs cheese, Knox & Co; 1 bbl wine, L Engleson; 15 crocks s butter, J O'Brien; 1 car flour, Schomaker & Co.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE Peoples' Savings Bank

Of Pittsburgh, Pa., on 20th July, A. D. 1872. Published by order of the Board of Trustees in accordance with Section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hand	$ 66,543 22
Expenses and Office Furniture	6,625 84
Bonds, Mortgages, and other Valid Securities	772,649 52
Banking House	36,000 00
Real Estate	700 33
	$876,598 91
Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Contingent account	24,000 00
Premiums and Interest	22,715 37
Dividends unpaid	80
Deposit account	529,802 54
	$876,598 91

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Little, a Notary Public in and for the county of Allegheny, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1872, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and official seal this 30th July, A. D. 1872.

WM. LITTLE,
Notary Public.

jy31:v99

JULY AND AUGUST STYLES.

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,

Largest Stock,

LOWEST PRICES,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with but 2ft inches in the channel by new marks; however, there is no doubt but there is at least six inches more water than these marks indicate. The Juniata came through Glass House, on Monday, drawing about 33 inches while the marks here only called for some 27 or 28 inches. Weather clear and pleasant; some of the weather prophets are predicting a dry fall.

The Carrie Brooks is laid up at Wheeling.

No arrivals since our last excepting the slack water packets and the Julia No. 2 for Zanesville was the only departure.

The Juniata will lie up until there is more water. The Exchange is laid up at Cincinnati, and the Julia will lie up upon her arrival Zanesville, unless there should come a rise in the meantime, which is not probable.

The Messenger arrived at St. Louis on Saturday last.

—Capt. Rees Pritchard, of Memphis, is visiting relatives at Terra Haute, Ind.

—A private telegram says the Emilie La Barge and Mary E. Poe arrived at Shreveport Friday.

—Hiram Hill, the submarine diver, has found all the iron portions of the Paducah and Elizabethtown railroad bridge. He had to work in eighteen feet of water.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "A private letter informs us that Pinckney Smith will have charge of the Katie on account of all whom it may concern. It is not yet known who will command her, but it lies between Capts. Richardson and White.

—Capt. Van Hook telegraphs to Commodore Kountz, from the Sherman House, Chicago, that he will be in St. Louis Monday. Captain Van Hook thought, when he left St. Louis, that a man who had worked steadily for two years would at least enjoy two months' rest, but that's where he made a mistake. After three weeks' rest he became dissatisfied and returens to the cabin of his successful steamer, Henry C. Yaeger, and goes in command next trip.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Captain Tom McCabe, on Thursday, sent to Cincinnati the machinery of the defunct steamer Kate Kearney. After contracting for a stern-wheeler for the machinery spoken of—a boat to carry 1,200 tons—he will revisit Ireland, the green home of his childhood's happy hours. The report that a relative in Ireland has left him a fortune is not credited here. It is more probable that a relative will be left a fortune by him.

—Workmen will soon be cutting the hull of the Great Republic in two, one hundred and twenty feet back from the bow or nosing. A new bow will then be built from where the hull has been cut in two, and said bow will be one hundred and thirty-eight feet six inches long, and will be as broad as to lift the entire hull up out of the water and increase the carrying capacity fully five hundred tons. When finished the Great Republic will be three hundred and forty-six feet long.

—At the Cincinnati Red river meeting last Wednesday, Capt. John A Williamson offered to put in the trade the Jennie Howell and Shannon and other boats if he was guaranteed a profit of $2,000 a month to hold good as long as desired, and be terminated by a notice of 30 days. Capt. Halliday, of the Jennie Howell, said his boat would carry 600 tons or 2,400 bales of cotton, and draw only 21 inches light. He further stated that he had made from there to Shreveport with the Golden Era, four years ago, and cleared $1,000, and had nothing back. No action was taken on the meeting and adjourned till Monday, when, it is thought, Capt. W. G. McCoy would make a new proposition.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: Capt. Lew. George, a heavy coal shipper from mines on the Kanawha, came up from Louisville yesterday. Captain G says he never saw as much coal afloat at Cincinnati and Louisville as there is now. Added to the 8,000,000, bushels from Pittsburgh, about 5,000,000 were shipped from Pomeroy, Raymond city and out of the Kanawha on the late rise. He thinks there is not much danger of a coal famine this winter. Coal must continue comparatively high for steamers on the lower rivers, however, unless there is another good rise soon, as only about two boat loads got through the canal for the South on the late swell.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, of Monday, referring to the death of Capt. John Bigger, says: Capt. Bugher was born in Cookstown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1819. He came to Cincinnati in 1845, and accepted a position as second clerk on the steamer Jewess, of which his brother James was captain. He remained on this steamer until the organization of the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, in which he took a moneyed interest. He rose to the rank of captain, and commanded some of the best steamers in the line. In 1862 or 1863 he abandoned the river and retired to private life, having amassed a fortune which is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The deceased was a bachelor, and was beloved and respected by all.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: White collars will be put around the chimneys, of the steamers constructed by W. F. Davidson, thus realizing what was considered a vain prediction years ago, that he would run the white collars from St. Paul to New Orleans. The White Collar Line to St. Paul will be inaugurated to-day by the S. S. Grenfell, and Captain W. F. Davidson assumes the command himself. He is cheerful and confident; looks for a severe and protracted fight, but will feel quite at home while there are symptoms of strife are agitating round him. Captain J. S. McCune is no less confident of success, and his is a master mind in the art of steamboat war. His association with the North-ern Line forms a formidable alliance. The forces are being mustered to-day the battle of the giants begins, and if it turns out that each side is not prepared to cast out upon the waters one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars, this report will astonish that he is mistaken—which he sometimes is.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The Splendid Steamer Regular Packet

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON, Jr., Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and Fairmont. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

JAMES A. PATTERSON, Agent.

COAL AND COKE.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Upper streets, Allegheny, and Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, Pittsburgh, Depot, Penn'a R. R.

Orders left at either of

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Virginia Holter, Rolland, Pa., 1; Charles Olfech, Altoona, Pa., 1; Elisha Robinson, Jr., Parker's Landing, 3; Newton McCurdy, Dalton, Ga., 2; Miss Emma Horn, Mohecawville, Ohio, 3.

Fire Last Night.

The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by the burning of three houses at Etna, near Sharpsburg, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the distance we were unable to learn further particulars.

Pocket Picked.

A couple of youthful rascals, Thom as Wright and Daniel Callahan, yesterday at the circus relieved Mr. H. Rist of his pocket-book, but were subsequently captured by officer Kreutzer and locked up.

Another Straw.

During a delay on the Pan Handle at Cork Run, on Monday, a vote was taken by two young men—one Grant, the other Greeley. The following was the result: Grant, 38; Greeley, 5; Victoria Woodhull, 1. There were eighteen ladies aboard, and every one of them pronounced in favor of Grant. *Leader* please copy.

A Wealthy Drunkard.

Yesterday afternoon as officer Berger was making his rounds, he discovered a man lying on Liberty street near Smithfield, dead drunk. The officer conveyed him to the lock-up, where a search revealed the fact that he had on his person twenty-two hundred dollars. On sobering off the man neglected even to thank the officers for saving his money, which might have been very easily stolen if he had been left to himself, but deposited five dollars for his appearance and departed.

A Youthful Thief.

Yesterday afternoon a girl about thirteen years of age entered the grocery store of George Moorhead, at the corner of Hemlock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, and asked for some butter. While Mr. Moorhead was in the cellar getting the butter, the girl opened the till and took out thirty-five dollars. She seemed frightened at the amount, her evident intention having been to take but a few dollars. Presently she returned and inquired for a brush. As soon as the merchant's back was turned, she threw thirty dollars on the counter and ran out of the store. Mr. Moorhead made an information before Mayor Callow, charging the girl with larceny. She was arrested, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Probable Infanticide.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Second ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon by the report that a young woman residing in that ward had given birth to an illegitimate child which she afterwards drowned in a vault. When the rumor reached the ears of Mayor Callow he dispatched an officer to investigate the matter. The officer found the woman who was living with a family named Kenney, residing on Beaton alley. She is unmarried and about twenty-two years of age. She gave her name as Divina Dunlap. The officer searched the vault and found the body of a child, which gave evidence of having been prematurely born. The woman seemed to be suffering considerably, and was conveyed to the lockup, where Drs. Kirker and Smith attended her. She is held in the lockup, and will probably have a hearing today.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

We direct the attention of our dry goods dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., in to-day's paper, giving a list of the Woolen Mills for which they are the selling agents.

This house disposes of the entire product of these Mills, and the well known quality and desirability of the Fulleston Plaid Flannels and Greenville Plaid Flannels, Blankets and Yarns, and Emdale Mills goods, make it an item to the trade to know where to find them; and we can assure them of good treatment from A., S. & Co., whether purchasers of these Flannels or other dry goods.

Buyers will also find at this house Bradley's, Mercer, Pittsburgh and the best makes of Eastern Flannels at mill prices, making the assortment unsurpassed in any market. Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. offer a lot of all wool Barred Flannels at last year's prices. Choice goods and a great bargain.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

A Police Officer in the Pursuit of a Criminal is Overcome by the Heat—His Recovery Doubtful.

Yesterday afternoon a very exciting chase occurred in Allegheny, which may prove fatal to one of the participatants.

An information was made before Mayor Callow, charging John Buckley with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued, and officer McCurry started to make the arrest. About three o'clock in the afternoon he reached Wood's Run, where he discovered Buckley. At the same time Buckley saw the officer, and guessing his errand he started towards the upper part of the city. The officer gave chase, and followed him to Lake street, a distance of two miles, but without succeeding in effecting his capture. At this point, however, officer Karr, who was ahead of Buckley arrested him. A moment or two later officer McCurry, who is a large, fleshy man, came up, apparently very much exhausted and over heated by the chase. He sat down upon the curb-stone to rest while officer Barr conveyed his prisoner to the lockup. A few moments afterwards, Officer Jones, who hapened that way, discovered McCurry lying upon the steps in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to his residence and Drs. Grouard Cummings and O'Hara summoned to attend him. At last accounts he was still insensible and in a very critical condition. The physicians think that his recovery is very doubtful, as he is suffering from congestion of the brain.

COUNTY POLITICS.

Republican Executive Committee—Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—The Soldiers' Civil Sailors' Convention—Additional Committees—Progress of the Work.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee, was held yesterday afternoon at headquarters. President Gross in the chair. The meeting was the largest yet held, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Reports were called from the various subcommittees, and encouraging responses made.

Considerable discussion took place on the arrangements being made for the reception of the Soldiers and Sailors, and the preparations in fact for the convention of the 17th of September. General Fearson, chairman of the Resident Committee, reported the progress made. The question as to the time of the torchlight procession and the mass convention, was left for further consideration.

Mr. Blakely, from the Naturalization Committee, offered a resolution covering the addition of the following as members of the committee, which was adopted. Messrs. W. F. McKelvy, James A. Ross, John Patterson, H. J. Thomas, Roland D. Jones, Wm. J. Diehl and Fred. Wilhelm.

A resolution was adopted covering the arrangements of a number of meetings throughout the country.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore, it was decided to to meet every Tuesday hereafter, throughout the campaign, at two o'clock, P. M.

A large amount of business not proper for publication was transacted. Adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Saturday Night Market Abolished—Trouble with the Gas Company.

The Town Council of Birmingham held a regular meeting last evening. The following members were present: Messrs. Zieful, Schwarm, Duncan, Doyle, Conway, Kerr, Ward, Miller and Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kerr, of the Finance Committee, reported a balance of $1,567.60 remaining in the treasury August 6, 1872. Received and filed.

The report of the Street Commissioner showed that he had expended for street purposes dfiring the last month $346 24.

Mr. Zeifel, of the Street Committee, reported that Street Commissioner had paved Eleventh street and Neville alley. He reported that Manor street crossings of the railroad are not passable. The Street Committee also recommended the paving of Spruce alley.

Mr. Wood stated that East Birmingham is going to enter suit against the railroad company, and it would perhaps be better to wait the decision of the courts in the matter.

The Burgess stated that a committee should be appointed to see the Solicitor about the matter of proceeding legally against the company.

Mr. Kerr moved that the matter be referred to the Street Committee to confer with the Borough Solicitor.

Mr. Zlefel said it was the opinion of the Solicitor that the railroad company could occupy the whole street and the borough could obtain no redress; but if private property was injured the railroad company would be obliged to pay for the property injured.

The collections made by the borough officers for the last month were as follows:

Wharfmaster	$214 50
Borough Tax Collector	12 00
Weighmaster	29 60
Market Master	511 17

Mr. Doyle, of the Market Committee, made a report recommending the discontinuance of the Saturday evening markets, as it only encouraged rowdyism, and the receipts didn't pay the gas bills. It was recommended that the Saturday market be held in the morning. A resolution to that effect was carried.

The Burgess and Finance Committee were authorized to negotiate a loan for the payment of ten thousand dollars of paving bonds that are now due.

The Street Committee were ordered to have Spruce alley paved.

sundry bills to the amount of $981.42 were then read and ordered to be paid.

One from the Gas company for the quarter ending August 1st amounting to $323.99 was laid over to the next meeting.

A bill from Messrs. Reineske, Wilson & Co., for gas and water fixtures in the Market house was also ordered to be paid. On motion warrants were ordered for the borough officer's salaries, also $500 were allowed the Street commissioners for street expenses for the ensuing month. The insurance on the Market house amounting to $700 was ordered to be paid.

a petition for the paving of Chestnut alley between Seventh and Eighth streets, was read and referred to the Street Committee, to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Zeifel moved that the Building Committee be requested to put up as many lamps in the Diamond square as are necessary to light it properly.

On motion adjourned.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Board of Control—Meeting Last Night—Notes of School Work—The Finances of the Year—A Secretary's Comments—Plans for Consolidation—General Minor Matters of Interest.

Last evening the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny held their regular monthly meeting in the Common Council Chamber, City Building. Present, a full Board.

In the absence of President King, Judge John E. Parke, of the Fifth ward, was called upon to preside.

Secretary Benney read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL BOARDS.

Reports from the ward Boards, giving the elections of teachers for the year, were received, and the elections approved. [The elections have been heretofore published in the GAZETTE.]

The Third ward Board reported the erection of two principals—one for each school building.

Mr. Sprague objected to allowing the ward two principals. The Second ward had more schools, and three houses, and yet had but one principal.

Mr. Smith contended that it was legal to confirm the two principals for the Third ward, as firm the two buildings capable of each ward having two buildings capable of accommodating a principal and six teachers in each building was required to a principal for each. The Second ward had three buildings, but only one of them would accommodate six teachers. The Fourth ward had two large houses, and two principals.

The election was confirmed.

The Fifth ward board reported the resignation of Miss Andre, who had gone to Pittsburgh for a higher salary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Parke, [Mr. Smith in the chair,] presented the annual report of the Committee on Special Instruction, in reference to the progress made in the special branches of penmanship, music, chemistry, and calisthenics.

The report was very full in detail, and in its reviews of the year exhibited encouraging advancement in each branch. The paper was accepted and ordered to be published with the other annual reports.

A FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Secretary Benney then waked up the Board anew, with the following spicy review of matters and things coming under his observation during the past year:

To the Board of Controllers:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to a rule of the Board, I herewith submit statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the school year ending June 1st, 1872. Also statements of the accounts of the school depository—the receiver of taxes, and the collectors of delinquent taxes, together with the assets and liabilities of the Board at the above date.

It will be seen on an examination of the statement that the receipts from all sources have been $82,295 73.

The expenditures have been as follows:

Salaries paid teachers of day schools	$ 77,295 50
" " evening	1,744 53
" " vocal music	2,000 00
" secretary	500 00
" treasurer	1,500 00
" Janitor and Messenger	145 81
Contingent expenses of the Board	1,449 21
" " colored schools	905 31
Purchase and maintenance of the library	1,150 35
Making	$86,600 21
Balance due depository, June 1st, 1871	7,012 64
Total expenditures of the Board	$93,612 85

In addition to this there was expended by the Ward Boards for grounds, buildings, repairs, interest, fuel and Janitor's wages.. 14,687 47

Making the aggregate expenses for the year $108,300 32

or an average cost of $62 per pupil in average attendance. But on the actual amount expended by this Board for tuition and contingent expenses, the cost per pupil in average attendance is only 14 68

The salaries of the male teachers employed in this school district average $115 67 per month, for ten months. The salaries of the female teachers average $47 67 per month.

The value of the school property of the district is estimated at $40,000 00

The assets of the Board consist of the unpaid taxes on the delinquent duplicates of 1871, amounting to $6,548 97. But after deducting a sufficient amount to cover commissions and exonerations, the balance will amount to 7,760 15

The indebtedness of the Board consists of the amount advanced by the Depository, which was 11,317 12

The assets deducted from this will 7,760 15

leave a balance against the Board of 3,556 97

THE LIQUOR FINES.

Your attention, gentlemen, is called to the fact that while the school law requires the Mayor and Magistrates to pay the liquor fines into the Treasury of the proper school boards; and although this Board incurred the expense of obtaining the opinion of legal gentleman on the subject, which clearly shows it to be the duty of the Mayor to pay the liquor fines into the treasury of this Board, nothing has ever been paid by the present incumbent. Mayor Drum paid during the year 1869 $875. At this rate there must be nearly one thousand dollars due this Board, and it is suggested that some measure be taken to secure the amount already due, and to have what may accrue hereafter directed into its legitimate channel.

The position that I have held under this Board for the last two years has afforded abundant opportunity for hearing the opinions of many of the tax-payers very freely expressed. Some in

INCREASE OF SALARIES

is one that forces itself, year after year on the attention of this Board, by the fact, that within every few months our most successful teachers are offered inducements in the shape of increased salaries which deprives us of their services. And if we wish these unpleasant occurrences to cease it will have to be done by such an increase in the salaries as will secure their continuance in our schools. It is often urged that there is no scarcity of teachers—that the supply is greater than the demand, and hence there is no necessity for an increase in salaries. This is true so far as numbers are concerned—but not as regards the qualities required for success. Many of those who seek employment as teachers do not give any evidence of their love for the work. If they can put in the time and get their salary they seem to be satisfied. But the teachers whose heads and hearts are both in the work are never satisfied unless they can furnish fruit of their labor in abundance, and this is the class of teachers that are constantly needed to elevate the standard of culture in our schools to the highest point of which our system is susceptible. The report was received and ordered to be published in the annual reports.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The question of fixing the text book in Algebra was called up and after some discussion Mr. Smith moved that Brooks' algebra be adopted with the proviso that the publisher provide each of the two hundred scholars now studying algebra with the new books, in exchange for the ones now in use. Carried.

It was further decided to allow the local boards to choose such books for drawing and music as they might deem best for text books.

An amendment to the rules was adopted providing that the teachers should comply with the strict letter of the law by teaching twenty days, and attending two institute meetings during each month. Carried.

Mr. Hemphill offered a resolution fixing the salary of the Principal of the Colored Schools for the next year at $1,200. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Smith called up his resolution, presented home daily from the sea shore and other summer resorts.

A man named Robinson had a finger taken off yesterday in the machinery of Armstrong's Cork works on Fourth avenue.

The Ormsby Hose Company has disbanded because the borough Councils refused to supply them with a sufficient quantity of hose.

A very interesting letter from Wilson King Esq., our special correspondent at Dublin, Ireland, will be found on to-day's second page.

It is intimated that if the drivers on the Pleasant Valley road are successful in the strike, their brethren of the Ormsby line will follow their example.

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The following county officers have made their returns to the County Controller of the net receipts of their offices for the month of July: Prothonotary Ross, $1,771.21; Register Gray, $423.20; Clerk of Court, Hilands, $868.28.

The School directors of Chartiers township have elected the following teachers to serve for the ensuing year: Principal, Mr. J. J. Snodgrass; Grammar department, Miss D. Benson; Intermediate, Miss Johnson; Primary, Miss Sallie Barnes.

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The body of Eugene L. Simonton, the young Pittsburgher who was killed at Dennisson, Ohio, the other day, by a Pan Handle Railroad train, was brought to this city yesterday, and the funeral will take place to-day from the residence of the father of the deceased on Grant street.

The election of Directors for the Central Bank was held yesterday, with the following result: Thomas Farweell, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Brown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Dennison, George Bingham, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Hacke and James Dunn.

Wm. Scott, of the Fisher Boat Club, and Peter Snyder, have arranged to row a single scull race on the Allegheny river on Monday, the 19th of August. The race will be for seventy-five dollars a side, over a two mile course, starting at the Suspension bridge, and rowing upone mile and return.

At special meetings of the Boards of Directors of many of our banks and insurance companies, yesterday, resolutions were passed to the memory of the late George Black, Esq. The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon at three o'clock, from the family residence, West Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of yesterday, says a man by the name of Pat. Wallace, in an attempt to steal a ride on Fifteen and one-half o'clock train Saturday night, climbed on top of one of the passenger coaches while the train was at Fulton. In doing so he missed his footing and fell to the ground, breaking one of his thighs and otherwise injuring himself.

A drunken man made a very narrow escape from being killed by a locomotive yesterday afternoon at the Union depot. He attempted to cross the track in front of an approaching train when his foot caught and he came very near falling. With considerable difficulty he managed to stagger out of the way; but had he been a few seconds later he must have been instantly killed.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box 14, corner of Diamond alley and Wood street, at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the hook in the kitchen of Mr. Wood's "Wood Mine," which caught from the stove. The department was promptly on hand, but did not go into service, the flames being extinguished before much damage was done.

The funeral of Mr. John S. Kelly who met with such a sad fate by being thrown from a buggy on Penn avenue, Saturday night, took place yesterday from the residence of his parents, and was one of the largest funeral pageants ever witnessed in this city. Pontifical high mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, where the main religious services were held. The interns in the vicinity were blockaded for almost an hour.

The circus, which was moving from Allegheny to this side yesterday morning, created quite a commotion among the horses in the Diamond, Allegheny. Those teams attached to hay wagons became frightened, and started to run, but were stopped before any damage was done. A horse belonging to R. Knox & Son broke away from the man who was holding him, and dashed the buggy against a five-plug, completely demolishing the buggy, but the fire-plug? The harness gave way and the horse continued his course, finally running into the bar-room of Fisher's tavern, where he was captured.

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....In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, T. B. Hildon, of the firm of C. T. Reynolds & Company, New York, filed a petition, setting that the Climax Mower and Reaper Company be declared bankrupt. The usual order was made.

....Yesterday morning Joseph R. Brown, that recusant witness in the Bender case, paid the fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and costs inflicted upon him by the court. His counsel, Messrs. Ferguson and Marray, intend to take the case to the Supreme Court on a *certiorari*.

....The body of Eugene L. Simonton, the young Pittsburgher who was killed at Dennisson, Ohio, the other day, by a Pan Handle Railroad train, was brought to this city yesterday, and the funeral will take place to-day from the residence of the father of the deceased on Grant street.

....The election of Directors for the Central Bank was held yesterday, with the following result: Thomas Farweell, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Brown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Dennison, George Bingham, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Hacke and James Dunn.

....Wm. Scott, of the Fisher Boat Club, and Peter Snyder, have arranged to row a single scull race on the Allegheny river on Monday, the 19th of August. The race will be for seventy-five dollars a side, over a two mile course, starting at the Suspension bridge, and rowing upone mile and return.

....At special meetings of the Boards of Directors of many of our banks and insurance companies, yesterday, resolutions were passed to the memory of the late George Black, Esq. The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon at three o'clock, from the family residence, West Ohio street, Allegheny.

....The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of yesterday, says a man by the name of Pat. Wallace, in an attempt to steal a ride on Fifteen and one-half o'clock train Saturday night, climbed on top of one of the passenger coaches while the train was at Fulton. In doing so he missed his footing and fell to the ground, breaking one of his thighs and otherwise injuring himself.

....A drunken man made a very narrow escape from being killed by a locomotive yesterday afternoon at the Union depot. He attempted to cross the track in front of an approaching train when his foot caught and he came very near falling. With considerable difficulty he managed to stagger out of the way; but had he been a few seconds later he must have been instantly killed.

....An alarm of fire was sounded from box 14, corner of Diamond alley and Wood street, at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of the hook in the kitchen of Mr. Wood's "Wood Mine," which caught from the stove. The department was promptly on hand, but did not go into service, the flames being extinguished before much damage was done.

....The funeral of Mr. John S. Kelly who met with such a sad fate by being thrown from a buggy on Penn avenue, Saturday night, took place yesterday from the residence of his parents, and was one of the largest funeral pageants ever witnessed in this city. Pontifical high mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, where the main religious services were held. The interns in the vicinity were blockaded for almost an hour.

....The circus, which was moving from Allegheny to this side yesterday morning, created quite a commotion among the horses in the Diamond, Allegheny. Those teams attached to hay wagons became frightened, and started to run, but were stopped before any damage was done. A horse belonging to R. Knox & Son broke away from the man who was holding him, and dashed the buggy against a five-plug, completely demolishing the buggy, but the fire-plug? The harness gave way and the horse continued his course, finally running into the bar-room of Fisher's tavern, where he was captured.

....At a congregational meeting held in the First Welsh Church, on Fifth street, Monday evening, to choose a pastor, Rev. I. W. McKeever, who has had pastoral charge of the congregation for two years past, was placed in nomination, and received 76 votes. Rev. Mr. Clark received 1 vote, and 2 were cast for Rev. Mr. Jones.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

HON. D. N. WHITE is doing very effective work this campaign.

MR. JOHN COYLE will be clerk at the Mayor's office for the next few weeks.

SENATOR RUTAN was in the city last evening on his way home from Cape May.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., are rebuilding their white lead works at Dallas station.

WARDEN SCANDRETT with a party "camps out" near Dunbar, Fayette county.

FRANK P. CASE, Esq., starts on a few days recreation to the sea shore to-night.

REV. DR. HOLMES and family, with others, are touting on the old camp ground at Leetsdale.

REV. J. D. HERR has started a temperance paper called the *Christian Temperance Alliance*.

J. C. BROWN, of South Pittsburgh, has "shouldered arms" and gone a gunning to Blair county.

WM. PORTER, of the Real Estate Savings Bank, Allegheny, is one of the best cashiers in that city.

REV. A. B. LEONARD has returned from his summering at Fayette Springs, much improved in health.

F. B. ATTERBURY, B. C. Collins and John Adams started yesterday to "do" Elk county in the search of game and recreation.

ALDERMAN G. M. IRWIN, who is now Mayor Callow's private clerk, is duly appreciated, not only by his Honor, but by the reporters.

CONTROLLER BROWN, of Allegheny City, is very popular with the citizens, and well liked by the Finance Committee of Councils. He is a first-class officer.

REV. JOSEPH KING was absent from the meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control last night. He has withdrawn to the hills of Somerset for a few weeks recreation.

COL. JOE BROWNE, Clerk of Courts, is rapidly gaining strength, and hopes to be able to take part in the coming campaign. The Colonel is very popular with the soldier boys.

MR. JAMES S. PATTERSON, Mayor's clerk, starts to-day on an extended eastern trip with his wife for recuperation. His efficiency in the office and close attention to business, well deserve to be rewarded with a vacation.

For heavy or light work buy the "Victor."

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

A rare opportunity is offered to agents to handle the best selling machine in the market. Agents wanted throughout Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio to sell the "Victor."
STEVENSON BROS. & HAMILTON,
93 Market street.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

DIED.

ARTHURS—On Monday morning, August 5th, at 9 o'clock, GEORGIE, youngest son of J. Ewart and Emma M. Arthurs, aged 22 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Jas. Lowry, Jr., Bluff street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BLACK—On Monday morning, August 5, at two o'clock, GEORGE BLACK, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, West Ohio street, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 7, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS—On Monday afternoon, August 5th, 1872, at two o'clock, WEST ANNA, wife of George C. Davis.

Funeral from the residence of her father, Barclay Preston, Esq., corner Van Braam and Bluff streets, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

DAVID—On Monday last, at Cold White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, KITTIE, only child of Thomas B. and Elizabeth David.

Funeral from Union Depot on arrival of Pacific Express, at 2 o'clock, P. M., TO-DAY (Wednesday). Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MCLAIN—On Monday afternoon, August 5th, at 5 o'clock, Miss NANCY J. MCLANE, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral to take place from the residence of her mother, No. 18 Manhattan street, Allegheny City, at 10 A. M. TO-DAY, 7th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PIERCE—On Monday evening, August 4th, MARIAN ELIZABETH PIERCE, daughter of Elizabeth and Charles Pierce, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2423 Carson street, East Birmingham, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

☞ FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 260 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and they are prepared to furnish Coffins, Shrouds, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at short notice. Sweeping Black Plumes and Hearse Horses and Carriages furnished. my8

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 105 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods. Allegheny City, Agent for Ingham & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Hearses and Carriages furnished. Horses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

☞ BOBY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 117 Fourth avenue, Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. my13:p90

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SMITHFIELD STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are to be found supplied with rich and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Hearses prepared for interment. Carriages furnished, also, all kinds of Funeral Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours. apr26-tf

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Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses promptly and equitably paid.
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NOTICE.

Persons who prefer buying their trees at home, instead of from travelers, can rely on our selling

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.,

For the fall trade, being very large and superior.
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Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
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Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring of 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, furnished in the finest style at short notice.

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(Successors to J. KNOX.)
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Long Branch Trains also leave Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, for the round trip $18.65.

For sale at office, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and at Union Depot Ticket Office.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
aug5:w22

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IMPORTED TRIPLE STRENGTH
Imperial Wine Vinegar.

For table use it has no equal; as a preservative for Fruits, Pickles, Fish, &c., it cannot be excelled, and in comparison as to strength and quality the cheapest Vinegar in the market. Beware of imitations sold by some of the trade. Soon to be imported under "E. & M. Bollmann" trade mark. Depot for the United States with Bollmann & Carl, No. 62 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

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" " Eastern White Lime;
" " Calcined Plaster;
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All best brands and for sale by
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